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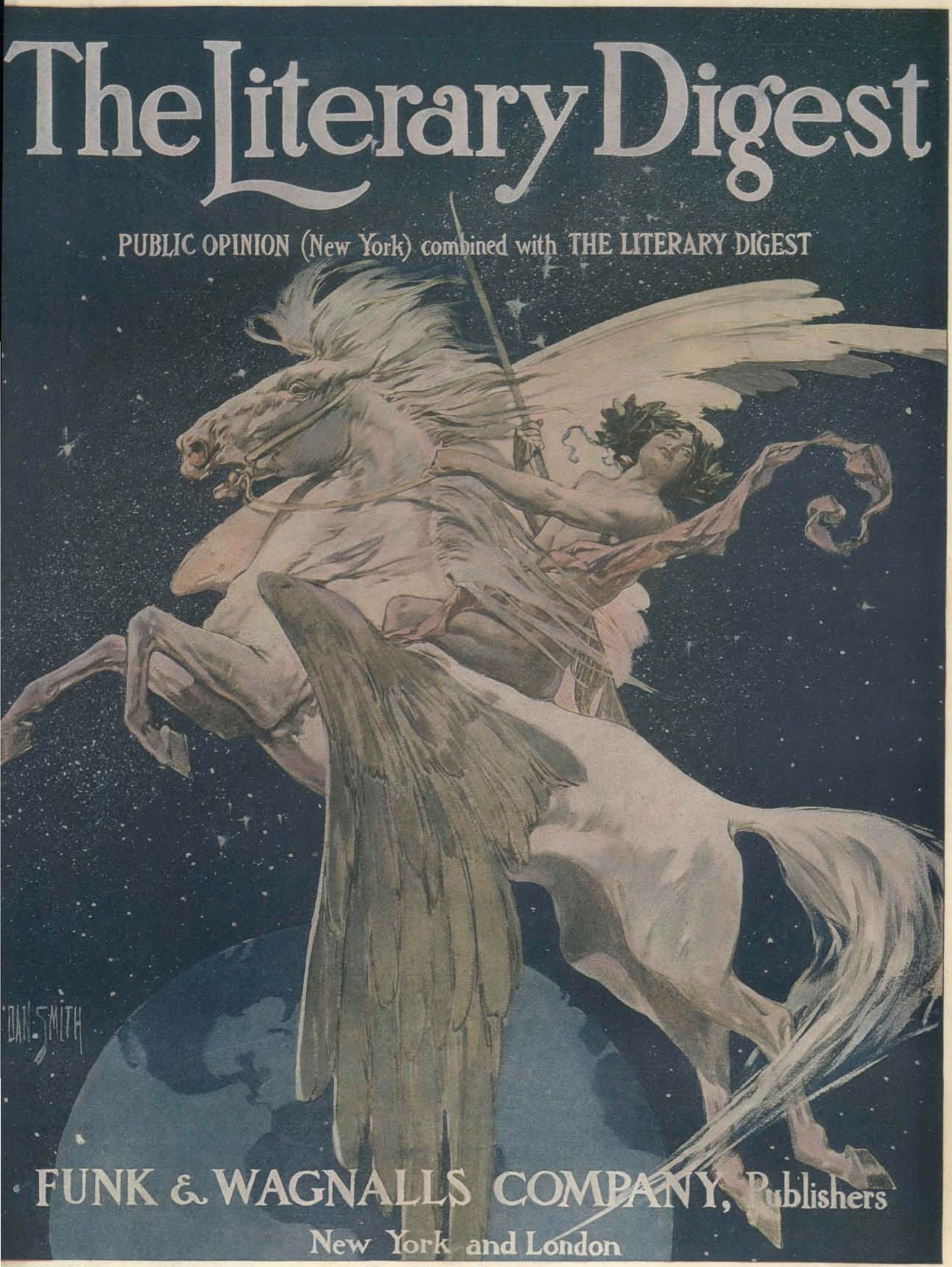

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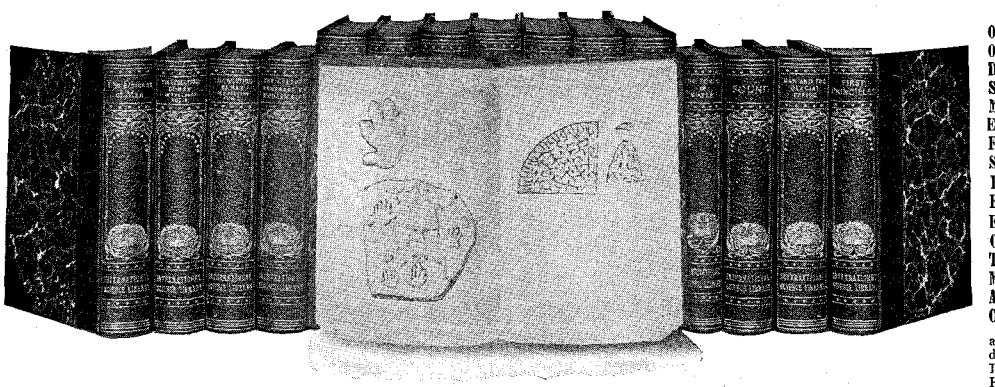

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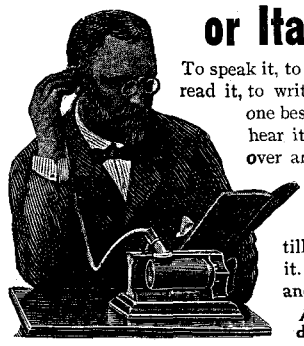

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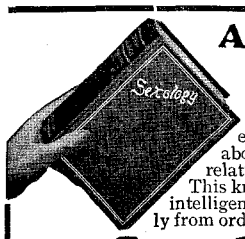

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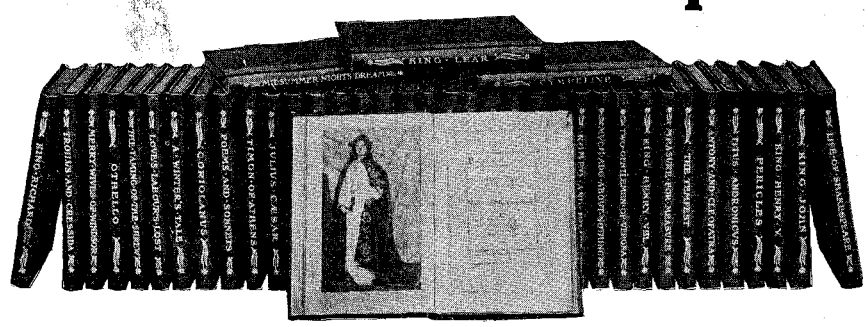

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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 14 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 3, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 963

TOPICS OF THE DAY

FORCING OUT TAINTED STATESMEN

IT seems evident that the political activities of William Randolph Hearst, whatever may be the motive behind them, have driven the two old parties to a desperate campaign of housecleaning. "We are not an admirer of Mr. Hearst and his methods," remarks the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.), "but we are inclined to welcome his eruption in this campaign and to give him credit for doing a good service to both parties." Asked by a representative of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* whether his exposures would prove more injurious to the Republican party or to the Democratic party, Mr. Hearst said that he did not know, but that his purpose was to prove that both are in the control of privilege-seeking interests. This charge is gratefully echoed by the Socialist press, while many Republican and Democratic papers are inclined to admit that it is half true. Thus the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) "can not agree that the disclosures prove this contention so far as the Republican party is concerned," while the Democratic papers are equally certain that there is no odor of kerosene in the Democratic camp. On this point the conservative New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) finds itself in accord with the Socialist press to the extent of being surprized that any one should be surprized by the state of affairs revealed by Mr. Hearst. "But if the public has long been gulled as to the actual guilt of both Republicans and Democrats in their dealings with corrupt corporations, it is undeniable that Mr. Hearst's revelations are of lasting value," it remarks.

WHO IS CHARLES N. HASKELL?

The newspapers are remarking that there seem to be two Haskells in the public eye, one the radical Governor of Oklahoma and the militant apostle of Bryanism, the other a wild-cat promoter and a secret agent of the corporations.

The revelations in question—which were briefly discust in our issue of last week—referred to the political activities of the Standard Oil Company, and were supported by a number of letters which are mysteriously missing from the files of that company. As a result Senator Foraker—protesting that his record is clean—has been eliminated from the Republican campaign, and Governor Haskell, equally emphatic as to this innocence of taint, has found it expedient to resign the treasurership of the Democratic National Committee.

The Republican National Committee has also accepted the resignation of Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont as head of its speakers' bureau, the General being the president of the Powder Trust, which the Government is now prosecuting. There are rumors that other resignations are expected. Meanwhile, the Hartford *Times* suggests, Mr. Hearst has an opportunity to supply the newspaper world with another sensation "by frankly and fully explaining how the Standard Oil letters came into his possession." He has enough of them, he says, to keep the public interested until election. In the latest batch of letters to be made public it is former Senator McLaurin, Democrat, of South Carolina, who is hit, and an unnamed Republican Senator who has asked for a loan of $1,000, and in regard to which ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, inquires of "My dear Mr. A.": "Do you want to make the investment?" Mr. Archbold, remarks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), manifestly exercised a wide-sweeping and non-partizan oversight of the politics of the country. It is remarked in some quarters that the tremendous sensation Mr. Hearst has succeeded in making will not be likely to help his Independence party to any great extent, since a privately financed party stands no particular chances in a campaign that seethes with the misdeeds of private finance.

Special interest attaches to the resignation—at Mr. Bryan's request, it is understood—of Treasurer Charles N. Haskell. At the present moment, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, the one supreme subject of debate in our 23,000 newspapers is "whether a man named Haskell has or has not been an agent of the Standard Oil Company." "What a spectacle for the nations!" it exclaims disgustedly. When Colonel Guffey was rejected at Denver because of his Standard-Oil affiliations it was Governor Haskell who shouted, "Back to your oil-tanks." And it was the same Haskell who, when the Guffeyites hissed a particularly vicious onslaught, exclaimed, "I have heard that noise come from a Standard-Oil pipe." To him is attributed the chief part in the authorship, not only of the Constitution of Oklahoma, but also of the Democratic platform. Says the Charleston *Post* (Ind. Dem.):

"If it can be proved that Haskell himself was an agent of Standard Oil the situation will be most ridiculously complicated. The idea of an intimate of the trust sitting so close to Mr. Bryan and

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TIME TO TURN IT DOWN.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

THAT TAFT-FORAKER RECONCILIATION AS IT APPEARS NOW.
—Fox in the Louisville *Times*.

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

writing an antitrust platform for the Democracy and throwing out a Standard-Oil agent from the Convention is almost deliciously grotesque. Of course Hearst is to be presumed slanderous until he can prove himself truthful, for his methods are known to be those of the character-assassin, and his charges against good men are made often without any substance or foundation, but queer things have happened in Oklahoma, and there is no telling what influences have been potent there. As good a man as Senator Bailey, of Texas, got his feet wet with oil, and Haskell may have been walking about the same fields as the Senator from his neighboring State.

"It is a merry state of things and the end is probably not yet. Certainly it is well established that the touch of Standard Oil in these times is poison to the politician. The great trust has got on the nerves of the American people, and wo to the official who has any dealings with it. It were better that a millstone were tied about his neck."

"The country has a Haskell mystery on its hands, and light of any sort will be welcome," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.).

WILLIAM TELL!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

It was Governor Haskell, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), who devised the scheme of guaranteeing bank deposits; he should now, it adds, devise some scheme of government guaranties of political reputations. To President Roosevelt he is apparently no enigma, for that august personage wrote to Mr. Bryan: "I regard it as a scandal and a disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of any national campaign." Mr. Bryan retorted that Governor Haskell had been condemned on insufficient evidence, while the Governor himself gave free expression to his opinion that President Roosevelt is "a four-flusher." The Buffalo *Express* prints the following remarkable narrative, which it claims is the story of Governor Haskell's career:

"According to Charles N. Haskell's official biography, he was born in Putnam County, Ohio, forty-eight years ago. He taught school and read law as a young man and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one. He began practise at Ottawa, Ohio, but after a few years engaged in railroad-building and other construction work. In 1901 he removed to Muskogee, I. T., where he continued railroad-building. He was elected a member of the Oklahoma Constitution Convention and later the first Governor of the State. He was chairman of the resolutions committee at the last Democratic National Convention and was Mr. Bryan's personal choice for treasurer of the National Committee.

"From other sources it appears that the work described in the biography as 'railroad-building, etc.,' was mainly that of a promoter. His career is, in fact, easily traceable through the records of lawsuits in which he has been involved. He was sued in a Federal court in New York about four years ago and compromised a claim of over $160,000 and a charge of contempt of court, by the payment of $22,000. Haskell has recently stated that in this case he was sued as bondsman for another man, but the court records quoted in a New-York paper show that it was a suit for breach of contract in connection with the reorganization of a railroad; that Haskell appears as a principal in the contract and that nearly all his statements regarding the matter were disproved.

"He was living in New York at the time he was named in the Standard-Oil bribery matter, and after that he went to Mexico. It has been charged that he assumed another name in Mexico, but he denies that, and those who have investigated say there is no corroboration. Later he turned up in San Antonio, Tex., where he organized a telephone company which afterward went into the hands of receivers and was sold to satisfy claims. The story proceeds thus:

"At Muskogee he organized a contracting company. Suit is now pending to have receivers appointed for it. A firm of lawyers at Ottawa, Ohio, is suing him for $9,900 alleged to be due as fees for representing him in various suits there. He was sued by a hotel for a board bill of $1,225.25 for himself and wife. He claimed that his family owned a large part of the stock of the hotel and that his board applied on the rent. Last week the hotel was taken over by the city for unpaid taxes. He established a newspaper as his personal political organ and is still under bond for criminal libel.

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A suit is pending against him in Federal court in Oklahoma for $42,225 on an alleged loan of $42,000 obtained by him from the Illinois Steel Company in 1898. This suit is on a judgment already obtained against Haskell in the Supreme Court in New York. An attorney of Fort Smith, Ark., obtained a judgment against him within the last year for $500 for fees for securing an electric-railway franchise. He is one of twenty-eight business men of Muskogee against whom suits were brought about a year ago, by the United States Government for the recovery of town lots alleged to have been obtained from the Creek Indians by fraudulent means.

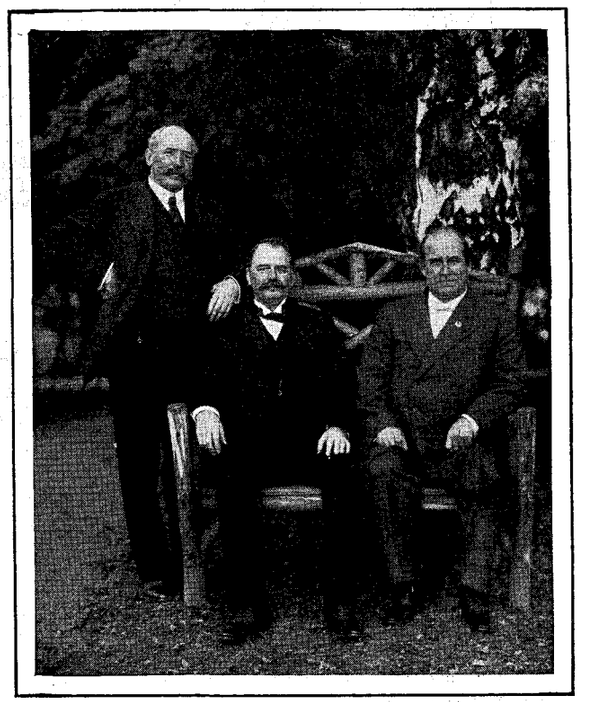
"Haskell was influential among the Indians and very active in the movement to have the Indian Territory admitted as a separate State. He is said virtually to have dictated the Constitution drawn for the Territory in 1905.

"Here is a picture of an energetic, daring promoter, constantly in litigation, flitting from one part of the country to another and mixt in innumerable deals of a more or less speculative character. Perhaps his best defense in the Standard bribery charge would be that the Standard would not be likely to employ so unstable a man for anything."

Senator Foraker, replying to the charges against himself as advanced by Mr. Hearst and driven home by the pen of President Roosevelt, reiterates his statement that he was employed by the Standard Oil Company in a perfectly legitimate capacity. He asserts that "there is not a word of truth" in the President's statement that the Senator was "the champion and defender of corporations in the Senate." In support of this assertion Senator Foraker points to the part he played in the enactment of the Elkins law, under which "nobody has suffered more than the Standard Oil Company."

The Senator's statement, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), helps him but little. To quote:

"No one has supposed that he vulgarly took bribes—$14,500 for this vote and $15,000 for that. But he is an old enough hand in politics, State and national, to know exactly what the Standard Oil Company is and what he has been doing in the galley with it. He can not plead ignorance as to the kind of favors which the Standard Oil has been asking of politicians of both parties, in legislature, and Congress. He must have understood its desire to enlist the interest of influential men like himself. And finally, he can not pretend to any superhuman virtue that would enable him to separate Foraker the Senator from Foraker the attorney. His mind is not provided with water-tight compartments. Moreover, the letters of Mr. Archbold show that the Standard Oil was desirous of securing Mr. Foraker's backing or opposition, as the case might be, for certain measures and policies. It was therefore grossly improper for him to accept retainers from the Standard Oil and to borrow $50,000 from it. The newspaper for which that money was to be paid was bound to be an organ of both Foraker and the Standard Oil. The long and short of the matter is that by the course he followed Mr. Foraker made himself a political agent of the Standard Oil."



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A GROUP AT ESOPUS.

On the rustic seat with Mr. Bryan sits ex-Governor Jennings of Florida. The host, Judge Parker, stands beside them.

Standard Oil, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), has more at stake in this campaign than any other corporation, since it has been harder hit by the courts than the others.

THE GUARANTY GOES WITH THE SIGNATURE; NO OTHER GENUINE.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

TAFT—"I refuse to strike a man when he is down."
T. R.—"It won't be necessary, Bill."

—New York *Herald*.

PUTTING GINGER INTO THE CAMPAIGN.

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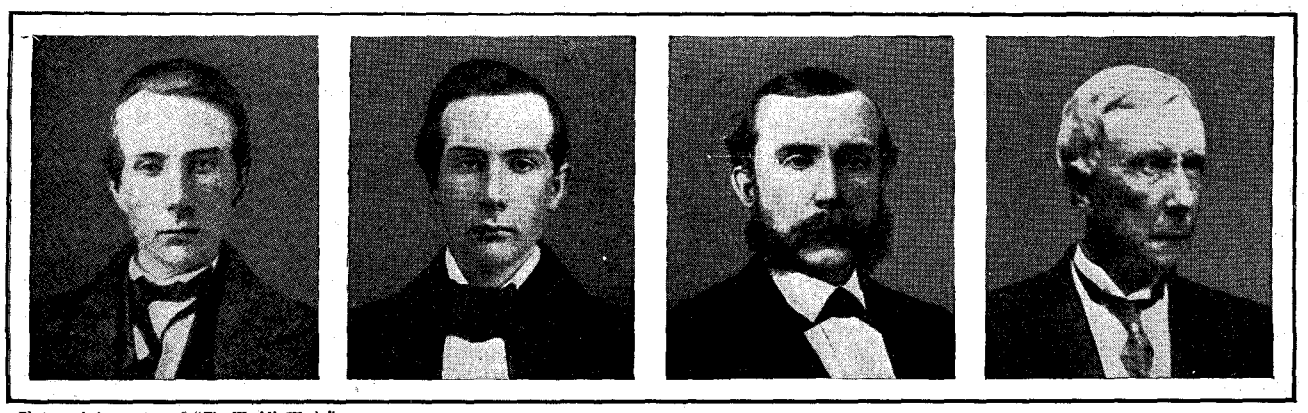

Photographs by courtesy of "The World's Work."

At thirteen. At eighteen. At twenty-five. At sixty-nine.

FOUR AGES OF ROCKEFELLER.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S DEFENSE

AT a time when great names in the political world are crashing down in ruin at the mere mention that they have had relations with the Standard Oil Company, the master mind of the anathematized concern begins his "Random Reminiscences" in *The World's Work* with a chapter in which he replies to the cavils of his critics. Not that he cares to defend himself. It is the good name of his associates that he wishes to clear:

"If a tenth of the things that have been said are true, then these dozens of able and faithful men who have been associated with me, many of whom have passed away, must have been guilty of grave faults. For myself, I had decided to say nothing, hoping that after my death the truth would gradually come to the surface and posterity would do strict justice; but while I live and can testify to certain things, it seems fair that I should refer to some points which I hope will help to set forth several much-discust happenings in a new light. I am convinced that they have not been fully understood. All these things affect the memories of men who are dead and the lives of men who are living, and it is only reasonable that the public should have some first-hand facts to draw from in making up its final estimate."

Most of the criticism, Mr. Rockefeller believes, has been stirred up by the company's pushful methods of retailing, but he avers that the company has been fair in its dealings, and says that if there have been wrongs they have been due to overzealous employees who disregarded orders. To quote his words:

"This plan of selling our products direct to the consumer and the exceptionally rapid growth of the business bred a certain antagonism which I suppose could not have been avoided, but this same idea of dealing with the consumer directly has been followed by others, and in many lines of trade, without creating, so far as I recall, any serious opposition.

"This is a very interesting and important point, and I have often wondered if the criticism which centered upon us did not come from the fact that we were among the first, if not the first, to work out the problems of direct selling to the user on a broad scale. This was done in a fair spirit and with due consideration for every one's rights. We did not ruthlessly go after the trade of our competitors and attempt to ruin it by cutting prices or instituting a spy system. We had set ourselves the task of building up as rapidly and as broadly as possible the volume of consumption. Let me try to explain just what happened.

"To get the advantage of the facilities we had in manufacture, we sought the utmost market in all lands—we needed volume. To do this we had to create selling methods far in advance of what then existed; we had to dispose of two, or three, or four gallons of oil where one had been sold before, and we could not rely upon the usual trade channels then existing to accomplish this. It was never our purpose to interfere with a dealer who adequately cultivated his field of operations, but when we saw a new opportunity or a new place for extending the sale by further and effective facilities, we made it our business to provide them. In this way we opened many new lines in which others have shared. In this development we had to employ many comparatively new men. The ideal way to supply material for higher positions is, of course, to recruit the men from among the youngest in the company's service, but our expansion was too rapid to permit this in all cases. That some of these employees were overzealous in going after sales it would not be surprizing to learn, but they were acting in violation of the exprest and known wishes of the company. But even these instances, I am convinced, occurred so seldom, by comparison with the number of transactions we carried on, that they were really the exceptions that proved the rule."

Mr. Rockefeller would have us remember that this great concern is bringing more than $50,000,000 a year into the country from foreign markets, that it is employing 60,000 men in good times and bad, and that it has no risky schemes in Wall Street to fleece the public. We read:

"Every week in the year for many, many years this concern has brought into this country more than a million dollars gold, all from the products produced by American labor. I am proud of the record, and believe most Americans will be when they understand some things better. These achievements, the development of this great foreign trade, the owning of ships to carry the oil in bulk by the most economical methods, the sending out of men to fight for the world's markets, have cost huge sums of money, and the vast capital employed could not be raised nor controlled except by such an organization as the Standard is to-day. . . . . .

"The 60,000 men who are at work constantly in the service of the company are kept busy year in and year out. The past year has been a time of great contraction, but the Standard has gone on with its plans unchecked, and the new works and buildings have not been delayed on account of lack of capital or fear of bad times. It pays its workmen well, it cares for them when sick, and pensions them when old. It has never had any important strikes, and if there is any better function of business management than giving profitable work to employees year after year, in good times and bad, I don't know what it is.

"Another thing to be remembered about this so-called 'octopus' is that there has been no 'water' introduced into its capital (perhaps we felt that oil and water would not have mixt); nor in all these years has any one had to wait for money which the Standard owed. It has suffered from great fires and losses, but it has taken care of its affairs in such a way that it has not found it necessary to appeal to the general public to place blocks of bonds or stocks; it has used no underwriting syndicates or stock-selling schemes in any form, and it has always managed to finance new oil-field operations when called upon.

"It is a common thing to hear people say that this company has crusht out its competitors. Only the uninformed could make such an assertion. It has and always has had, and always will have, hundreds of active competitors; it has lived only because it has managed its affairs well and economically and with great vigor. . . .

"The Standard has not now, and never did have, a royal road to supremacy, nor is its success due to any one man but to the multitude of able men who are working together. If the present managers of the company were to relax efforts, allow the quality of their product to degenerate, or treat their customers badly, how long would their business last? About as long as any other neglected business. To read some of the accounts of the affairs of the company, one would think that it had such a hold on the oil

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trade that the directors did little but come together and declare dividends."

To those who inveigh against the trusts Mr. Rockefeller says that this is the day of the industrial corporation and industrial combination, and it is useless to try to turn back the march of progress. But the attendant evils can be remedied by legislation—

"It is too late to argue about advantages of industrial combinations. They are a necessity. And if Americans are to have the privilege of extending their business in all the States of the Union, and into foreign countries as well, they are a necessity on a large scale, and require the agency of more than one corporation.

"The dangers are that the power conferred by combination may be abused, that combinations may be formed for speculation in stocks rather than for conducting business, and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered. These abuses are possible to a greater or less extent in all combinations, large or small, but this fact is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam. Steam is necessary and can be made comparatively safe. Combination is necessary and its abuses can be minimized; otherwise our legislators must acknowledge their incapacity to deal with the most important instrument of industry.

"In the hearing of the Industrial Commission in 1899 I then said that if I were to suggest any legislation regarding industrial combinations it would be: First, Federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible. Second, in lieu thereof, State legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting State supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public. I still feel as I did in 1899."

OUR FORESTS ON FIRE

A NEW navy of first-class battle-ships, say the officials of the Forest Service, could be built for the sum lost during the past few weeks in the forest fires that have been blazing all along the northern half of the country from the pines of Maine to the redwoods of California. This year, they declare, will go down as the most disastrous in forest fires known for many years. This adjective, however, is applied to the loss in dollars, not in lives. We read in a special report that in 1871 between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished in a forest fire in Wisconsin, and several hundreds met a like fate in Michigan. In 1881 Michigan was again visited by a forest fire that took from 150 to 500 lives, and in 1894 about 500 perished in a forest fire in Minnesota. This year the loss of life has been small, the loss of property immense. The towns of Gagen, Woodboro, and North Forks in Wisconsin have been destroyed, the town of Chisholm in Minnesota, and Forest City in Michigan. Other towns are reported to be in imminent danger. The dispatches tell us that navigation is hampered by smoke on the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence, and off the New-England coast navigation is described as "extremely hazardous." Even New-York harbor has been shrouded in a pall of smoke that has impeded the progress of the great liners.

FEEDING REFUGEES IN A SCHOOL-BUILDING NEAR CHISHOLM.

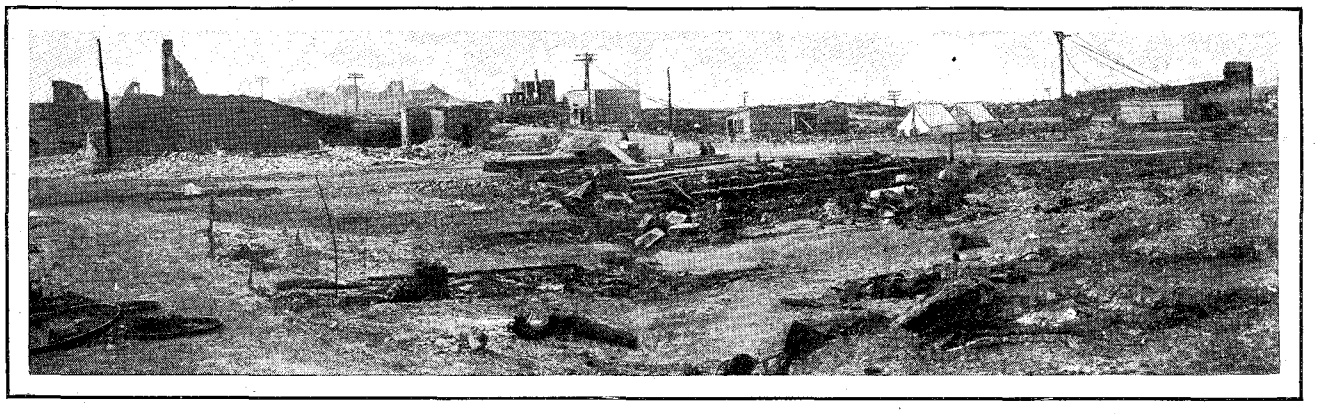
Out of all this evil may come good, the officials think, if it will lead the nation to adopt rational methods of fire-prevention, and the time is looked for when our forests will be patrolled by guards watching for fires as our police watch for thugs and thieves. Thus we read in a New York *Sun* dispatch from Washington:

"The fires have done good in one way, the Forest Service says. They have focused the people's attention on the seriousness of the problem and have started a wide-spread movement to check them by adopting rational systems of fire-protection.

"Forest-service officers say there is only one thing to do, and that is to patrol against fires. The time to stop fires is when they are just starting, and not after a conflagration has set in. The national forests are patrolled by a picked force of rangers and guards. Some of these are on horseback and others on foot. National forests suffered .66 of 1 per cent. in 1904, before the fire patrol was inaugurated. The next year this was reduced to .13, and lowered to .07 per cent. in 1907.

"These fire-fighting crews have been equipped with fire-fighting tools, canteens, and other weapons. Sand is often used to put out a smoldering fire. Fire-warnings printed on muslin and cardboard are being put up throughout the forests, and these are printed in four languages: English, French, Spanish, and Italian. There are 1,500 men doing fire-patrol duty this summer in the national forests.

"The National Conservation Commission has taken up the forest-fire question and will study it with a view of solving the



IN THE TRACK OF THE FIRE.

The ruins of Chisholm, Minn., a town wiped out by forest fires, with a loss of $1,750,000.

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problem and expects to take steps to reduce the destruction year by year to minimum figures."

This recommendation is reenforced by the Philadelphia *Press* in the following editorial:

"Federal forest reserves cover 168,000,000 acres. This is just six times the area of Pennsylvania. It is one and a half the area of California. It is all forest.

MAINE'S PROHIBITION GOVERNOR-ELECT,

Mr. Bert M. Fernald, who would stop the manufacture as well as the sale of intoxicants.

"These vast forest reserves are under the same drought as the rest of the country. Much of his area is far worse off as to water supply and rainfall than any Eastern State. But this 168,000,000 acres of timber has had no forest fires. The damage from fire this year in the National Forest Reservation is put by the officers of the Forest Service at $30,000.

"British Columbia has been swept by fires, causing $3,000,000 of damage. California and every Pacific-coast State has had fires. Great forest fires have wiped out whole counties and villages in Minnesota. The Adirondack State forest reserves are fire-swept. Forest fires are causing great losses in this State.

"But the Federal forest reserve of 168,000,000 acres has trifling fires, such as any wooded country in this State may have any year, and hardly mention. Why? Because the Federal forest reserves are properly policed and cared for. Slashes are cleaned up. Fire zones are preserved. Men building unguarded fires are prosecuted and jailed. The whole forest floor is kept clean and free from fire material.

"Senators complained in debate at Washington that the Federal forestry authorities made a lumberman rake and clean after cutting timber, as if he were on a gentleman's grounds. The result is plain this year, when millions of dollars are being burned in standing timber, and the Federal reserves escape."

THE PROHIBITION WAVE

THE vote of Arkansas for prohibition by a majority of 12,000 seems to arouse very little editorial remark, a fact that is itself remarkable as showing how such prohibition victories are being taken as a matter of course. In the Maine election also one of the principal issues was the question of resubmission, and the result, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks, shows that Maine is still "in favor of prohibition, even when it doesn't prohibit very well." The vote in Arkansas was an expression on the question of writing State-wide prohibition into the Constitution, so that the actual prohibition is expected later. Meanwhile the closing of saloons by towns, counties, and States is going steadily on, we learn from a report of the Antisaloon League printed in the September *American Issue* (Columbus). Dr. Howard H. Russell, summing up the results to June 1, says:

"In ten months' time five whole States have banished their saloons. With three already dry there are now eight, about one-sixth of the States. A decade ago 6,000,000 of the people lived in no-license territory; now (including States taking effect next January), 38,000,000! National Superintendent Baker says saloons have been closed thus far this year at the rate of thirty per day, and that rate will continue through the year. At thirty feet frontage for each saloon that will be a mile frontage a week—fifty miles frontage this year!"

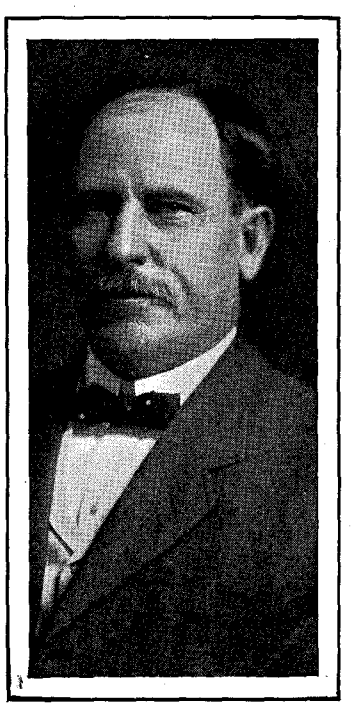
When we turn to the liquor press for a reply, we find, instead, the candid admission that the saloons in this country "are doomed to extinction, except in our larger cities." *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York) says in its issue for September 10:

"The saloon has discredited personal liberty and has made it a term of reproach rather than something to conjure with. In the name of personal liberty saloons have been run in violation of law and decency until it looks now as if they are doomed to extinction, except in our larger cities. We do not mean that all saloons, or the majority of saloons, have been conducted in a disreputable manner, but we do mean that a sufficient percentage of such places have been badly conducted—that is, have been disorderly, have sold to intoxicated men, have sold to women and to minors, have conducted gambling adjuncts, have kept open after legal hours and on Sundays, etc., to create a hostile sentiment that has crystallized into a war of extermination, and save in the larger places the saloon as a factor in society would seem to be doomed. We realize that this is a big admission, but the facts demand the admission that our trade may properly grasp the situation. . . . . .

"We think the trade should stop kicking against the pricks. If the saloon can not be successfully defended—if the cry of personal liberty will not save it, then let it go and let the people decide how they want alcoholic beverages retailed in the localities in which they live."

The New York *Evening Post* believes that "whatever the brewers and distillers may concede, the fight against them promises to grow more, rather than less, aggressive." And the Knoxville *Sentinel* declares: "There is nothing as bad as the American saloon anywhere else in the world, and the movement to get rid of it will go on."

An interesting case in Alabama is noticed by the Atlanta *Constitution*, where a candidate for Congress who favored legislation to stop the shipment of liquors into dry territory was beaten by another "who openly and avowedly opposed Congressional interference with interstate liquor shipments." Says *The Constitution:*



GEORGE W. DONAGHEY,

Governor-elect of Arkansas, a State which "went dry" in the recent elections.

"There is something peculiarly significant about the result in this race, where the direct issue was made upon a national law prohibiting liquor shipments into dry States.

"Public sentiment sometimes swings too far in one direction or the other, but it can well be counted on in time to restore the balance.

"The question naturally arises, not alone as the result of this Alabama Congressional campaign, which is only cumulative evidence, but from the recent results in Tennessee, Florida, and other States and from conditions which confront us right here in Georgia: Has not the Antisaloon League overshot the mark?

"If the Antisaloon League had confined its efforts to the good work which its name indicates, it can not be doubted that it would have attracted a support which would have meant the abolition of the barroom from all Southern territory.

"But in view of recent public expressions at the ballot-box, have not extreme efforts, it may be asked, produced somewhat of a revulsion of feeling which it had not counted on?"

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THE REASON FOR DEBS

MR. LINCOLN STEFFENS recently questioned the leaders of the two old parties as to the underlying cause of disease in our body politic, with the result that "excepting La Follette, they said, or they showed, that they didn't know." He then carried his question to the Socialists, and found them ready with a diagnosis and a prescription, both of which he reports at length in *Everybody's Magazine* for October. The interview, from which we here quote briefly, affords at the same time a striking and sympathetic picture of Eugene V. Debs, the "undesirable citizen" whom the Socialist party has for the third time chosen to head its national ticket. President Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, and Gov. John Johnson, says the writer, see individual problems such as the money question, the tariff issue, the regulation of railroads, trusts, and criminals. Eugene Debs, on the other hand, sees only one problem and one solution. This problem is capitalism, the system under which "some men live off other men"; and the solution, we are told, is Socialism, "the cooperative control and the democratic management of the means of production."

Altho the conversation which followed throws interesting sidelights on a number of the well-known controversial points of Socialist doctrine, even more interesting is the light thrown on the personality of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Steffens writes of him:

"I don't know how to give you my impression of this man; I suppose I can't; I can hardly credit it myself, and I wouldn't, I guess, if I hadn't discovered so often before that the world hates a lover of the world. And that's what 'Gene Debs is: the kindest, foolishest, most courageous lover of man in the world. . . . Debs is an orator. 'If Debs were a priest,' wrote Eugene Field, 'that gentle, musical voice and sad, sweet smile of his would soften the hardest heart.'

"It may be deemed expedient to hang Debs some day, and that wouldn't be so bad; but don't try to hurt him. In the first place, it's no use. Nature has provided for him, as she provides for other sensitive things, a guard; she has surrounded Debs with a circle of friends who go everywhere with him, shielding, caring for, adoring him. They sat all through my interview, ready to accept what I might reject. So he gets back the affection he gives, and no strange hate can hurt him. It can hurt only the haters. And as for the hanging, he half expects that."

Mr. Steffens asked: "Thinking as you do that Socialists must learn by party service and personal sacrifice to deserve power, how could you have put out that call for a mob to rescue Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone?" To quote:

"'Oh, that,' he answered. 'The "Rouse ye, Slaves"? Why, my God, man, that was only a cry. That was pain. You know Colorado——'

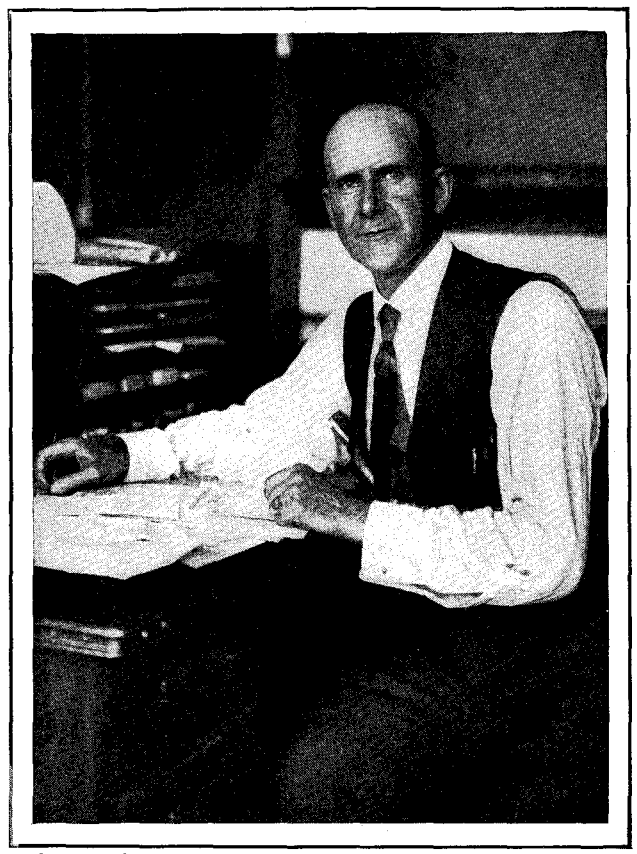
"Yes, I know Colorado. I know that there was, that there is now, and that it is planned that there shall be, no justice in that State; know it, too, from the unjust themselves. 'But,' I urged, 'the folly of mob force.'

"'True,' said Debs, hanging his head. 'It was folly, but,' he added, looking up as if frightened, 'do you know, I sometimes think I am destined to do some wild and foolish, useless thing like that and—so go.'"

The Socialists more than double their number every four years in the United States, says Mr. Steffens, while in Europe "they have in every parliament a strong, disciplined, uncompromising minority which seeks reform, not office." As to their claim that there is something wrong in the world, "some one big, removable 'it,'" Mr. Steffens admits that "slowly, reluctantly," he has become convinced "that we are all facing one great common problem." He goes on to say:

"There is some relation between the unhappy capitalist facing the prison bars and the miserable workman staring into the shop window. There is some causal connection between the man and the money that are out of employment. And the trust, the railroad rebate, the bribed legislator, the red-light dive, and the working-girl gone wrong form a living chain that can, and shall, be broken.

"This is the problem of society as a whole, and as men find it out in fear and doubt, they look first to their old leaders; not for a final solution; all they ask is some recognition of it, some word of interest, comfort, hope. But when, seeing Congress passing an emergency currency bill to help money in distress, the unemployed assemble to exhibit their needs and 'are given the stick'; when, watching Capital forming trusts and combines, Labor organizes unions and, asking relief from a power the courts have abused, gets an ambiguous antiinjunction plank; when, asking where they can find work, men hear that 'God knows'; then, slowly, reluctantly, but naturally, they turn to the agitator on the street-corner. He says he knows, and he makes it all plain; too plain, perhaps; but at least he understands the troubles of all those that are weary and heavy-laden, and he says he will give them rest. Is it any wonder they go to him, as they do?"



By courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

EUGENE V. DEBS.

He has been called a preacher of hate. But Horace Traubel says of him: "Debs has ten hopes to your one hope. He has ten loves to your one love. . . . When Debs speaks a harsh word it is wet with tears."

CONVICT-CAMP BARBARITIES ENDED IN GEORGIA

THE stories from the convict camps of Georgia, whose cruelty has made *Simon Legree* seem like the Good Samaritan in comparison, will now be ended, in the opinion of the press, if the new law passed by the Georgia legislature works out as planned. Representative Holder, one of the leaders in the fight to end the convict scandal, says he is satisfied that the new measure "will forever break up the lease system in Georgia." One Georgia paper heads its editorial "Thank the Lord!" and the reports say that when the bill was passed the State Capitol saw a remarkable scene of rejoicing, some of the legislators singing hymns and others breaking into "a pandemonium of boyish enthusiasm." The only regret exprest by the papers favoring the reform is that the new plan still provides for leasing any convicts left over after the

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counties, municipalities, etc., have been supplied, but this regret is met by the prediction that "it is exceedingly doubtful if any will be left for leasing when the distribution is complete."

The new law is outlined and commented upon by the Washington *Post* thus:

"In substance, the measure which was passed last Saturday provides that convicts shall be supplied for State road work to municipalities for certain considerations; that they shall be supplied to counties for such work as the county officials may think proper, and that their labor may be employed in public institutions. If at any time there is an excess of convict labor over the demands of the State, counties, and municipalities, it may be disposed of by the State Prison Commission and the Governor, presumably to private corporations. . . . . .

"The new law no doubt will at once show wholesome results. It will put an end to the corrupt practise of wardens who confest that they accepted pay from the contractors, in addition to that they received from the State, for guarding the convicts in the camps and forcing them to do the hardest kind of labor. It also will be a guaranty to the men in stripes that the punishment which the law imposes for their transgressions will be humane and within their physical endurance. The counties will have the first call for the services of the convicts on public works, and already ninety-six have exprest a desire to employ them in road-making and to pay the State in return at least the cost of maintenance. The cities and towns also have applied for convict labor, and the present indications are that the demand will exceed the supply and the Prison Commission will have nothing to dispose of. The convict lease system has been a delusion and a bitter misfortune to every State that has given it a trial, and Georgia is to be congratulated for having wiped it from her statute-books."

The Atlanta *Constitution* believes that the next State administration will complete the work by removing the last loophole by which a convict can be leased in Georgia. It says:

"After much bluster and brag about the complete abolition of the lease system, and the expenditure of approximately $40,000 from the public treasury, there is still left a remnant of the lease system.

"That much, then, is left to be done by the new administration which will come in executive and legislative control next June.

"It is not to be doubted that it will, in pursuit of the platform declaration delivered in the recent State Convention, root it out lock, stock, and barrel, and make it impossible for another convict ever to be let out for private contract work.

"However, the new law is a long step in the right direction, and the legislature is to be congratulated upon the progress it has made toward the ending of the lease system.

"Had it but gone one step farther, and by constitutional amendment prohibited the leasing of another convict after March 31, 1909, and then put every convict in the State upon the public roads, it would well have completed the work and left nothing to be desired.

"But that will come in time and, we doubt not, will be one of the first progressive steps taken under the administration of which Hon. Joseph M. Brown will be at the head.

"The State has progressed gradually in the matter of getting away from this relic of barbarity—the leasing of convicts. Ten years ago the lease period was cut down from a quarter of a century to five years. At the expiration of the first five-year period, the lease system was again put on the rack, and the counties of the State were given the privilege of taking the short-term felony convicts—five years and under—for work on their public roads. Governor Terrell then urged that the distribution be extended to ten-year men, but the legislature insisted on the shorter term, and held to it.

"Even that was an important concession to the anti-lease sentiment, which was so rapidly growing that it became evident, sooner or later, the lease system must go root and branch.

"Now, by present enactment, it is left but a mere shadow of its former self; still the shadow stands there.

"But the platform of the last State Democratic Convention leaves no doubt as to its fate—the shadow must and will be obliterated."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Attention is called to the "straw vote" ballot for President in our advertising columns. Every voter is urged to send in his ballot at once.

"REPUBLICANS get together," says a Connecticut exchange, but failed to give a list of casualties.—*Atlanta Georgian.*

WE have been told that dead men tell no tales, but sometimes when they get on the tally-sheet in the election returns they do.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THERE are at least 13,145,172 reasons, ready at hand, in favor of Postmaster-General Meyer's proposition for teaching the pupils in the public schools how to address letters properly, according to the latest returns from the Dead-letter Office.—*Boston Herald.*

A HOUSTON (Tex.) preacher says "there is too much animal in us all." However, there is likely to be much less if the price of meat goes up another notch.—*Washington Post.*

MACHINE politicians in New York not only fear that Hughes can not be elected, but they are also persuaded that it would do them no good if he should be.—*Chicago Daily News.*

VOTING in the Ninth Ward by dead men and persons thousands of miles away at the time should have a deep interest for the Society for Psychical Research.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. ARCHBOLD'S literary efforts at least have the merit of awakening popular interest.—*New York American.*

MR. HISGEN is about the only one not able to extract comfort from the elections in Maine.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SPEAKING of the conservation of our natural resources, there is a grand accumulation of wood-ashes in the Northwest which might be used for making soft soap.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SENTIMENT in favor of Governor Hughes is 3,000 miles wide by 1,000 miles long, roughly speaking. Yet certain New-York politicians call it "interference from Oyster Bay."—*Chicago Daily News.*

SMOKE from the forest fires has reached New York thus reminding the residents of that city that there is considerable country out west and northwest of the Hackensack River.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A TEXAN was arrested in New York recently while showing the workings of his burglar-alarm. In that town there seems to be a deep-rooted prejudice against any attack on home industry.—*Nashville Post.*

A CHICAGO man is being subjected to an examination by insanity experts in New York because he threw money away. He did not take the precaution to throw it away in Wall Street.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

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THE LOST CHILD.

CHORUS OF KINDLY COPS—"Don't you know where you belong, little boy?"
THE WAIF—"No-o-o! I'm a-all turned round. Boo-hoo!"

—Erhart in *Puck*

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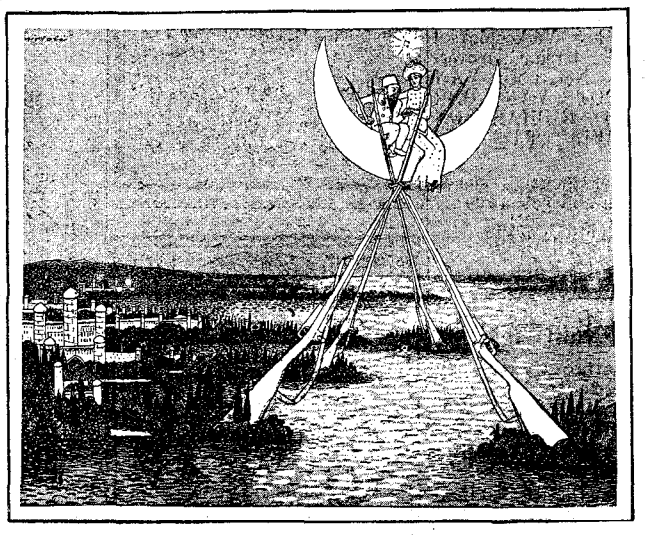
THE COMING ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

NOVEMBER is the month provisionally fixt for the election of those hundreds of Deputies who are to comprize the new Parliament of Turkey. Predominant influence throughout the political campaign now in full swing seems to have fallen, if the leading Turkish newspaper, the Constantinople *Ikdam*, be well informed, into the hands of the Committee of Union and Progress. Its members have been working for some weeks upon a platform of administrative and legislative measures to be placed before the voters almost immediately. The details of taxation, the improvement of agriculture, and the development of the neglected economic resources of Turkey, says the Salonica correspondent of the London *Times*, seem to be dealt with intelligently and practically. However, the main appeal of the Young Turks, according to this authority, will be "national"—"a plea for liberty and equality for all nations." Every voter is implored to remember that he is first of all an Ottoman, the citizen of a great empire.

It seems doubtful to the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, however, whether the Jews, the Vlachs, the Albanians, the Serbs, the Bulgars, and the Greeks of the Sultan's heterogeneous realm can transform their medley of warring creeds and races into a mutual patriotism as Ottomans. The Young Turks believe in just that possibility. They are campaigning politically on the basis of that ideal. No citizen will be asked when he goes to the polls to forget his faith or his race or his language. "This belief in equality and in its magical effects is what the Western observer, who relies on his previous knowledge of the Turks, finds most difficult to accept as genuine. The good faith of the Young Turks seems, none the less, beyond dispute." To quote the London *Times:*

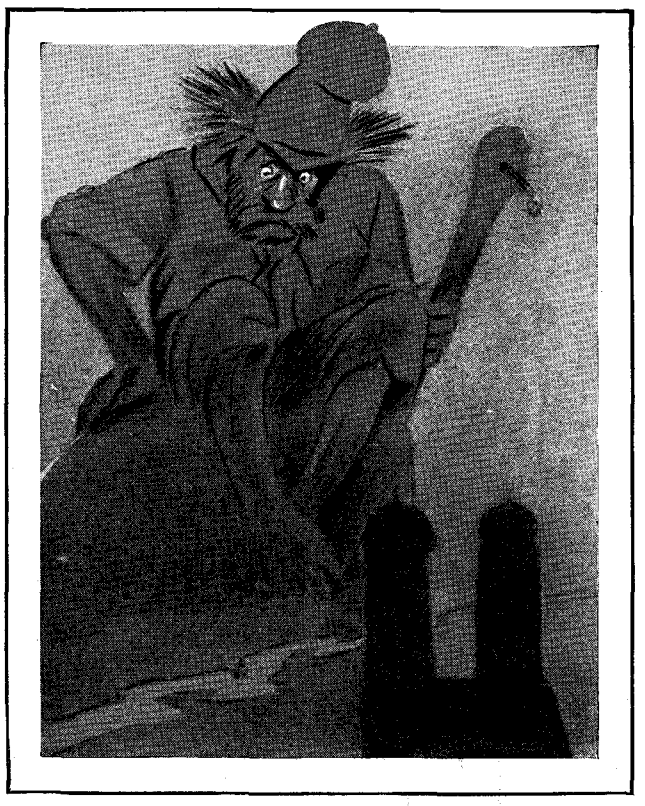
"When we reflect on Turkish history, the Turkish character, and the plain fact that no dominant race can find it easy to surrender supremacy and invite equality, the program of the Young Turks may well form food for astonishment. Their practise has hitherto not fallen short of their precepts. They have already given every kind of proof of their sincerity, and there is no doubt that their action has received the emphatic indorsement of the nation. The explanation of this magnificent courage on the part of the Turks, in so far as it is explicable in any Western sense, is to be found in their recognition of the absolutely desperate plight of the Empire and more particularly of Macedonia. It was realized that with no other program was success possible and, having once adopted it, the Turks have so far carried it into effect with a thoroughness which must command the admiration of the world. One is reminded of the patriotic self-sacrifice of the Daimyos of Japan, who deliberately surrendered their ascendency when they realized that they stood in the way of their country's progress; and one perceives that the fatalism of the East, which seals the accomplished fact, may in the hour of national crisis prove a source of strength instead of fatal weakness. The contention that there is anything in the sacred law which would forbid the equality of Christians with Mussulmans in a Mussulman state has been denied by members of the campaign committee. The Sheik-ul-Islam himself is regarded as one of the most stalwart supporters of the liberal ideas of the Young Turks."



A LITTLE SHAKY.

"The foundations of a constitution should be solid, but in this case—Heaven help us!"

—*Pasquino* (Turin).



THE DREAD SPECTER.

SOCIALISM—"Ha, those cries from the Bosporus are encouraging."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

While such questions of principle are injecting themselves into the struggle, the more local issues threaten to obscure the national point of view altogether. Two vital questions, for instance, have involved the Young Turks with the Bulgarians—education and provincial autonomy. The Young Turks have been insisting upon a rather centralized government for the whole Empire, responsible to the Parliament. The education of the young is to be imparted, the Young Turks maintain, in the language of a majority of the population. But in the more advanced schools Turkish will be insisted upon, and in the higher institutions Turkish is to be the only language permitted in lectures and in text-books. The effect of these provisions upon the Bulgarians has been very bad, and the Bulgarians are the preponderating element in Macedonia, altho not in Turkey as a whole.

What seems to alarm the Young Turks more than anything else for the moment is the possibility of official interference with the freedom of the voting. Stories of official schemes to shepherd the elections at every stage are circulating in Salonica, according to a correspondent of the Paris *Temps*. The Sultan is somewhat pointedly warned in the Constantinople *Ikdam*, which takes every advantage of the relaxation of the censorship, that if the palace clique tries to "make the elections" his own reign will come to an end abrupt and inglorious. The attitude of the Young Turks to the Sultan is somewhat frankly stated in this Turkish newspaper. Abdul Hamid will be endured, it says, as an ornament "if and when he gathers about him advisers of a type sufficiently constitutional to recognize their responsibility to Parliament." It is

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to be hoped, the Ottoman organ adds, that his Majesty appreciates his position. "Abdul Hamid is to-day and he must remain to-morrow the one relic of a past that has gone for good. In any other capacity he must perish." The integrity of the territory of the Empire, adds the *Ikdam*, is a principle upon which all parties are agreed. The aim of the "patriots" will be to elect a parliament intent mainly upon saving the Turkish Empire, upon winning for it "an independence as complete as that of any other member in the sisterhood of nations." It concludes with a warning to the rest of Europe to refrain from any action "likely to inflame the Osmanli" during the progress of the voting which must bring into being a "patriotic" parliament.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT OUR SHIPS SUGGEST TO AUSTRALIA

MORE than one German daily, noting with an inclination to sarcastic comment every detail of the Australian welcome to the sixteen battle-ships of our squadron, has hinted that the ovation was prompted by something besides hospitality and the theory that blood is thicker than water. "America," to quote what the *Koelnische Zeitung* says, "has been stimulating the Australian spirit of independence in a style unpalatable to the dear London cousins, who do not say quite what they think of it all." As a matter of fact, a few British organs do remind their readers that Australia cherishes ideas of becoming something ultimately resembling a sovereign power. The effect of the visit of the American battle-ships is put into words in the columns of the London *Times* by a writer whose importance may be estimated, altho he remains anonymous, by a seeming editorial endorsement of what he says.

Forty-three years ago, this writer notes the, Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* put into an Australian port for repairs. The ship was fêted for weeks, and when she sailed her crew included Australian recruits for the Confederate forces. That was long before any one dreamed of a yellow peril or of world politics in which Tokyo could be a factor. In the Australia of to-day, we are reminded, the English, the pioneers, have died out. "Those men were the salt of the earth and they left a good breed behind them, but it is a generation that knows not England, save from tradition. There are to-day hundreds of thousands of Australians whose fathers and mothers before them were also native-born, to whom an Englishman is almost as much of a curiosity as a Maori." To-day, again, Australia feels that she is a nation. "She has suddenly realized her isolation." She is asking herself if it be not to her interest to look to the United States to defend her against the Japanese rather than to the British Empire, which is the ally of Japan. For there can be no doubt, as this authority suggests, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance puts Australia outside the scope of British diplomacy. To quote an utterance in the London *Mail:*

"For there is a feeling, amounting with many to a conviction, that some day Japan, either alone or in league with a Japanized China, intends to take the country, and then the fate of Korea to-day would be the fate of Australia to-morrow. What that means Mr. McKenzie has recently stated in 'The Tragedy of Korea.'

"It is all very well to say that Great Britain and Japan are allies, cordial allies, perhaps, and there is no reason to suppose that the alliance will not be loyally observed. But during the next nine years much water will pass under the bridges of diplomacy, and at the end of that time the existing compact may not be renewed. Japan may find it more profitable to treat with an alert and awakened China. There would be a sentimental, as well as a material, argument in favor of such an agreement. It would be a union of colored races, and this is an aspect which appears to be only imperfectly understood at a distance. Australians, however, who are almost on the spot, recognize the gravity of a position which, in Europe, is discust as a matter of remote, academic interest, and they are accordingly afraid. Thus the shadow daily grows."

The uneasiness in the Australian mind on the whole subject of Japan has not been diminished by articles in British periodicals like *Chambers's Journal*, arguing that the Commonwealth must abandon that Monroe Doctrine of hers which she formulates as "a white Australia." The ideal of a white Australia means a nation given over to economic death. Many a periodical in London has given space of late to pleas for a mixt black and white Australia, much to the indignation of the Sydney *Bulletin*. The Australian complaint that the British Navy is not available for purposes of Australian defense likewise receives attention in England, as the following from the London *Times* indicates:

"Pending the time, however, when she [Australia] has filled her territories and assumed her own defense, the British Navy stands responsible for her security, as for that of every country beneath the British flag. 'The sea,' in a much-quoted phrase, 'is all one.' If the main strength of our fleets is concentrated at present in European waters, it is simply because by that very means, in the actual conditions of the present moment, our world-wide supremacy is best secured. If, however, political events within the next few years were to take so unlikely a turn as seriously to alter the balance of naval strength in the Pacific, we should immediately redress that balance with all the ships that an assured supremacy required. That simple principle of British policy requires, perhaps, some special emphasis at the present moment, since we observe that at least one leading organ in the German press has exprest opinions on the Australian welcome to the American fleet similar to those which have found favor with one or two newspapers in the United States.

"Australia, we repeat, need base no serious apprehension on the fact that for the moment the British Navy is concentrated in waters far removed from her shores. Mobility is of the very essence of an efficient fleet, and, if changes have been made in recent years in the disposition of our ships, she should not draw from that the inference that her quarter of the globe has been forgotten or her interests overlooked. The present disposition is designed merely to meet present requirements; it will be altered at any moment the need may arise in accordance with the shifting phases of international relationships.

"The Navy would not guarantee, as it does, the security of the whole Empire, did it not guarantee the security of the Empire's every part. It may be that in time the younger Britains will each evolve some self-reliant system of defense in their own spheres of interest; but, creditably anxious as Australia is to face that responsibility at the earliest date within her power, the day of such systems is not yet. The British Navy exists to cope with danger in whatever quarter of the world it may arise. Meanwhile, however, Australia must do her part; and, if the Empire supports her in developing on her own lines, she must recognize a responsibility on her side, and frame her policy with every possible consideration of the difficulties which it creates elsewhere for us."

The fault in this logic, according to the Socialist Berlin *Vorwaerts*, is the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Were England to owe her supremacy in India to the aid of Japan, "a far from remote contingency of the near future," the humiliation of Australia would be "inevitable." No wonder, muses the German organ of militant Socialism, the Australians prepared for weeks to welcome a squadron that symbolized to themselves the racial antipathy with which American world policy is so much more in touch than British world policy. "The Americans, too, have a racial antipathy and a race problem no whit less portentous than the questions involved in a white Australia." The Berlin *Tageblatt* adds:

"Australians seem to be growing more accustomed to the idea of a dissolution of their union with the British Empire. Diplomatically they may be regarded as separate and apart from the general scheme of British policy in the East. The old school of Britons in the great island continent will dwell upon the union with the mother country, but that attitude is out of date. It seems too provincial, too colonial, for the new spirit at the antipodes. What impresses the people out there is the sight of sixteen battleships enforcing a policy of Asiatic exclusion as contrasted with a British squadron consecrating an alliance of their mother country with the one Power they have most reason to dread."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOT A CRIME TO SHOOT DREYFUS

FIRING upon Dreyfus is interpreted in so many French dailies as an act of patriotism—unless one misses him—that organs outside the Republic are asking if, after all, the "affair" be a closed one. To the way of thinking of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, the tone of Parisian partizan comment upon the acquittal of Grégori speaks volumes for "undercurrents of opinion." It is an interesting proof of the state of feeling surviving still in France, the Berlin *Tageblatt* thinks, that the Grégori episode is taken so seriously instead of being regarded as the irresponsible act of an irresponsible person. As an instance, the utterance of the Paris *Soleil*, speaking of Grégori much as Antony spoke of Cæsar, is worth studying:

"As for ourselves, an honest and free jury, we acquit Grégori with a sort of gratitude. He has suffered for us, to redeem us in our own eyes from our own weak capitulations and from those unworthy compromises which lead us to tolerate the things that oppress us.

"He, the obscure, the impoverished, he, the child of those Savoyards who were annexed but the other day, has done what the leaders of the people as well as their chosen deputies have not done. He has been the unknown arm emerging from the crowd to do justice by an act when all the others did justice only in phrases.

"Thus, on an April morning in the year 1617, a simple and modest captain of the guards named Vitry halted by a shot on the bridge turning out from the Louvre that triumphant foreigner of the name of Concini who had established himself here as Prime Minister and Marshal of France and who was put up with as today we put up with so many things and so many men that an instant of reflection would lead us to denounce as intolerable.

"Grégori has provoked that instant of reflection.

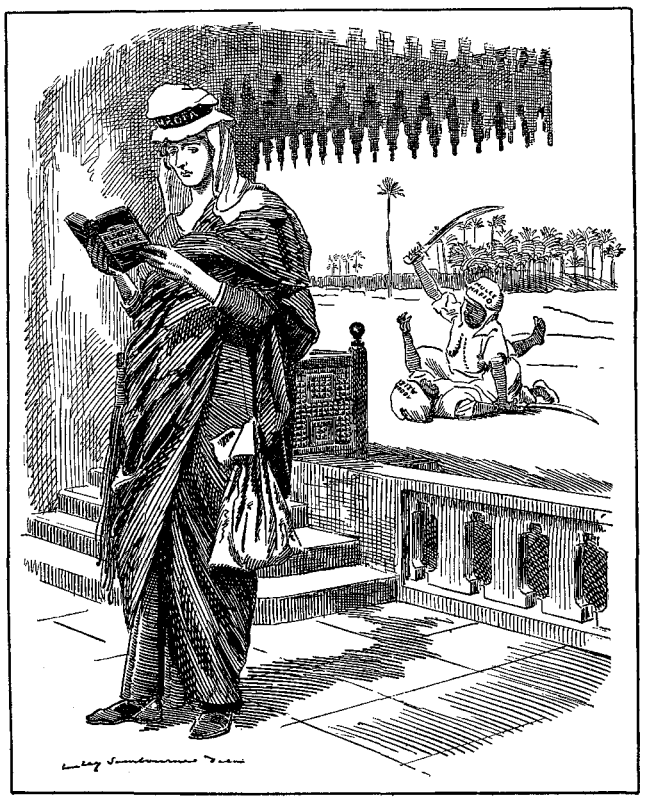
"For that, he has suffered. Not only has he endured, throughout the long months he has been awaiting judgment, a captivity both injurious and superfluous, but he has borne, on the very place of his action, the blows and the cruelties of all those his action suddenly terrified like the unexpected awakening of something that seemed dead. Grégori has been seen at the Panthéon and on the way from the Panthéon to the police-station at the mercy of the dogs of Jezebel, struck, torn, bleeding, and naked, hemmed about by terrors both bestial and vindictive filling the bosoms of those who in that tragic moment of insulting apotheosis did not quite know whether to stand their ground or to make a dash for their carriages. Police Commissioner Lepine, like another Tigellinus, shouted to those stampeding Neroes: 'Calm yourselves! My men are on hand with the Pretorian guard of the police reserves!

"Grégori not only endured all that which he had expected and in anticipation of which, believing himself doomed to be trampled down by the feet of cabinet ministers, he had made his will. Other agonies, more excruciating and less clearly foreseen, were reserved for him. These were the most disconcerting because they could never be dreamed of beforehand or supposed possible. They are the doubts, the suspicions, the accusations of the very persons supposed to be friends and supporters and defenders and for the freedom of whom one exposes one's own liberty and life."

This last hint at the possibility that Grégori might be in the pay of Dreyfus himself, to say nothing of the Jews, is stated by the *Soleil* only to be repudiated indignantly.

But to turn from the strong currents of French opinion into the milder flow of outside comment we have even the Manchester *Guardian* intimating that this acquittal of Grégori "will cause much searching of heart among progressive men in France." Grégori, we are reminded, was charged with "premeditated attempted homicide," but it was in the power of the jury to convict of deliberate and premeditated wounding. The evidence of "premeditation" was overpowering:

"Complete acquittal in the face of these facts is hardly explicable on merely judicial grounds; the jury may have thought Grégori half-witted and the crime an act of passion or the bullets mere harmless pellets, but more probably it was moved mainly by political considerations. Grégori claimed for his action that it was 'symbolical,' not personally vindictive—a demonstration against Dreyfusism and Zolaism; the trial itself, so far as his witnesses were concerned, was nothing but a political demonstration; and



A FINE IMPARTIALITY.

DAME EUROPA—"Of course, as they're fighting outside the school premises, I look the other way. But—if I may use the expression—I back the winner!" —*Punch*.

THE MOROCCO INK-POT.

France tried to thrust Mulai Hafid into the ink, but finds Abdul-Aziz got there first. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE RIVAL SULTANS.

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the jury's verdict will be generally interpreted as an expression of sympathy with this attitude, if not with Grégori's particular mode of expression. It will surprize people outside France to know that there still exist in Paris men whose bitterness against a man who has been much wronged and suffered much and against a writer who exprest himself bluntly upon war and soldiers is so strong as to induce them to condone a peculiarly foul outrage and to bring justice into contempt; while Frenchmen will ask whether they have come face to face with the most striking sign—there have been others—of a revival of reaction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S DISAPPOINTMENT AND DANGER

IF the London *Spectator* be well advised in affirming that "Holland will never be really safe until her sovereign has an heir," the recent dispatch from Apeldoorn to the effect that her Majesty's hopes in this direction have been blighted once more justifies the attention bestowed upon it in European dailies. "The Queen's condition and health are happily satisfactory." So runs the official announcement, prompting in the London *Mail* the reminder that the sovereign is still young. For all that, adds this commentator, "it is now impossible for her people to gnore the question, Who w ll be the next occupant of the throne?" One of the most influential journals in Holland, the weekly *Amsterdammer*, has been discrediting with emphasis the suggestion in leading German organs that in the event of Queen Wilhelmina's leaving no direct issue the succession should revert to the family of the Prince Consort. The selection of a prince of Wied, as has been suggested by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, is rejected by the Dutch organ as running counter to Dutch sentiment:

"We Dutch are and have always been proud of our independence. That independence we intend to maintain at all costs, the more so because, thanks to the existing international situation, it is impossible for a foreign Power to take us by force. But the actual situation can not endure. We do not understand how a government can leave matters in their present uncertainty. The question of a revision of the Constitution has now become one of extreme urgency. It is only by the introduction of universal suffrage that the Dutch people can make known how it wishes to be governed should the succession to the House of Orange become extinct."

The obsolete provision of the Constitution in accordance with which the sovereign may remarry after a fruitless union of more than five years is "naturally out of the question," observes the Paris *Figaro*. At present the heir presumptive seems to the London *Evening Standard* to be "a German princeling, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar," altho to the London *Mail* the honor seems to appertain to the descendant of Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, the present Prince Henry of Reuss. Radical and Socialist members of the second chamber have long been discussing the establishment of a republic, while the more conservative contend for a regency under the Queen-mother. Other parties to the argument revive the long and learned disquisitions as to who may to-day be deemed the rightful heir to the throne of Holland, the net result being dense bewilderment.

The crux of the problem of the future seems inherent in a book issued by the official publishing-house of the famous general staff of the German Army and of the military and naval departments, written by the eminent Professor Ernst von Halle, stating and working out a German intention to absorb Holland into the fatherland. The process would be first economic and then political. "This would, of course, be an appalling utterance in the mouth of a diplomatist or statesman," to quote the London *Saturday Review*, "and highly improper in a politician. But it is a forecast probably assumed in silence as practically certain by the vast majority of thinking men in Europe who give attention to foreign politics."

The Professor's book, characteristic of a kind of literature somewhat vaguely termed Pan-German, tells Emperor William's subjects that they must urge and if need be force the Dutch to enter the German Empire, with all their colonies, beginning with a customs union and treaty of alliance, which must be of a strict kind. The Professor affirms that the cause of Germany's failure to become a great sea power is the position of Holland at the mouth of the great German river, which mouth she refuses to improve. "She, in fact, draws her sustenance from German labor, yet refuses to share German burdens, preferring to occupy a position in which in time of war she might be a positive danger to the stronger state." The Professor bids the Dutch distrust assurances of English protection, "which have always ended in the taking of her colonies," and promises Holland that if she will agree with Germany she can "avoid the fate of Manila and Santiago." The Professor advocates energetic German pressure, such as differential rates for Dutch goods sent through Germany.

The London *Spectator*, for one, does not think Holland in much danger from such menaces. "She is not only protected by Great Britain, but by France and Russia, which greatly dread the aggrandizement of Germany, while America announces, through Captain Mahan, that if Holland is ever absorbed her American colonies must be given up." This weekly has conceded more than once the force of the arguments in favor of such a policy of acquisition as is attributed by some English papers to the German Emperor.

"The Emperor William, in spite of his passion for ships, colonies, and commerce, is said to protest that he never thinks of Holland except as a possible reversion in the far distant future, and we entirely acquit him of even the desire to deprive Queen Wilhelmina of her heritage, and so acquire the Far East, by force of arms." Yet had the Queen died, Emperor William, "as is not only possible but nearly certain," would have revised his decision, and the Germans would have welcomed that revised decision. They want their "free-born German Rhine" from its source to the sea. This sort of comment is not to the taste of German organs generally, which agree, with an exception here and there, that Germany does not desire the annexation of Holland, that, to quote the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "the whole question is outside practical politics." If the German organ correctly understands the arrangements of 1830, the succession to the Dutch throne, failing Queen Wilhelmina and her possible children, passes to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is the grandson of a princess of Orange-Nassau. "If he accepted his heritage and the Dutch people acceded, all would be simple." Nevertheless, we have the London *Mail* pessimistic in this strain:

"That the Dutch do not look with favor upon the prospect of being ruled by a German prince is notorious and has been the origin of some of that jealousy with which the people regard every proffer of friendship from Berlin. So bitter is their disappointment that prominent statesmen have gone so far as to advocate a republic with a Stadtholder at its head; while even Dr. Kuyper —who speaks with the consciousness of his great authority—has ventured to suggest that Queen Wilhelmina should follow the example of the queens of Rumania and name her successor. We fear, however, that these are the counsels of despair, and that the position of Holland forbids any attempt to interfere with constitutional precedent.

"That the Dutch should be anxious to preserve their separate existence is natural. They are an intensely patriotic people, and have in the past made heroic sacrifices to maintain that independence which is now assured to them by the Powers of Europe. It was the dream of Prince Bismarck to wean them from 'the folly of a separate existence,' and he was not crusht by the retort that 'Holland had a literature before Germany possest a grammar.' Fate appears to have ordained the fulfilment of Bismarck's hopes, and that the Dutch will end by being forced into more intimate relations with their German relatives—and not the Dutch alone, but also the forty millions who owe allegiance to Holland and make her the second great colonial power."

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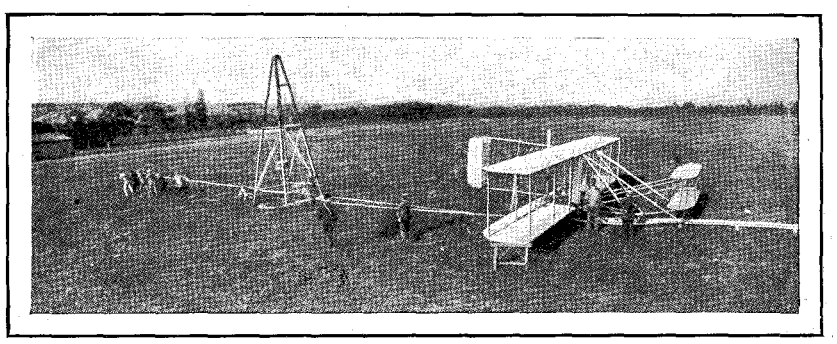
FRENCH AND AMERICAN AVIATORS

THE French are now our only rivals in the construction and operation of aeroplane flying-machines, and now that the Wright brothers have come out into the open, it is possible to compare French methods and results with our own. This is done, decidedly to the advantage of the American aviators, by a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, September 5). In the first place, the French journal confesses that prior to Wilbur Wright's experiments at Le Mans, the French public, as well as the chief French specialists in aeronautics, were inclined to regard the Wright brothers simply as "bluffers." Those experiments resulted in a complete reversal of opinion. Instead of being looked upon as fakers, the Wrights became at once objects of general enthusiasm. The writer seems inclined to think that the pendulum even swung a little too far in the other direction, and that the public became rather too enthusiastic, seeing that the experiments had only begun. It was necessary, we are told, for Wilbur Wright, and also presumably for Orville, to learn how to manage his machine all over again. The previous experience of the brothers went largely for nothing, because they had, in their North-Carolina flights, managed the aeroplane together. A modification of the control was of course necessary to bring it within the management of a single pilot, and this necessitated what the writer calls "a new education." This is interesting for its possible bearing on Orville Wright's accident in Washington. The writer thus compares the Wrights' apparatus with that of their French competitors:



LAUNCHING WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE AT LE MANS.

"What strikes one at the outset is the facility with which Wilbur Wright controls his machine, rising, falling, and turning in every direction. He really gives the impression of a bird. On the contrary, the French aviators who use machines with double planes seem always to be afraid of flying high; for a long time they did not get above 2 or 3 meters [6 to 10 feet] from the ground; they turn with difficulty, and they drift, in spite of themselves, whenever there is the least breeze.

"It has been asserted that Wilbur Wright's ease of control is due solely to his previous education, owing to which he is, as they say, like an acrobat who rides a bicycle on one wheel, while his rivals understand only how to ride on two. There is no doubt that Wright's long training has been of use to him, but it seems no less certain that he has at his disposal, to regain equilibrium, a means —the 'warping' of his planes—that has been wanting to most of his competitors.

"Fault has been found with the Wrights' launching system, the plan of the French aviators (bicycle-wheels fixt underneath the frame) being considered much better and enabling the start to be made from any desired point. At bottom both systems are equally defective in practise. The Wrights use a special apparatus. The French aviators need a specially prepared ground on which their wheels may run before they begin to 'fly.' The proof of the latter statement is to be found in the complaints that were heard on the field at Issy. . . . The polygon at Auvours was out of the question, it seems, on account of the peculiar sandiness of the soil. The fact is that no one has yet solved the starting problem satisfactorily.

"Certain arrangements of the Wrights have also been criticized, notably their system of control by means of chains. It seems, nevertheless, that the plasticity of the chain makes it the only means of transmission fitted for so deformable a frame as that of the aeroplane. . . . Very far from being a barbarous arrangement, as has been said, it is, on the contrary, one of the most scientific. It would seem more reasonable to object to the complicated system of control that has forced Wilbur Wright to go through a new course of training. The French system, in which the steering-rudder is controlled by the rotation of a wheel, as in an automobile, and the soaring-and-diving-rudder by displacement of the rim of the same wheel, would appear easier and less likely to cause confusion. It makes the education of the aviator a more rapid process.

"On the other hand, the Wrights can not be too much praised for the perfect wisdom with which they have chosen to use large propellers revolving slowly; these give good results more easily. It is because they have paid attention to this and have considered the excessive lightening of the motor less important, that they are the first to fly.

"The use of relatively heavy motors, capable of running for a long time, will enable them to make long flights more easily, and probably to maintain for some time the lead that they certainly have to-day. Nothing prevents them from studying the important and neglected problem of automatic balancing, and nothing will prevent their using extra-light motors when these have definitely gone beyond the experimental period."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS SUNLIGHT GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES?

THE contention of Dr. Charles E. Woodruff that excessive sunlight is injurious is familiar to readers of these pages. An interesting discussion on a special phase of this matter appears in *The New York Medical Journal* (September 12). Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, the well-known authority on pulmonary diseases, is of opinion that "there is real danger that the Major's statements as to the danger of sunlight in tuberculosis . . . may be taken up by some of our greedy contractors building tenement-houses in New York or other large cities." On the other hand, Major Woodruff, who replies to Dr. Knopf in the same issue, believes that his article, "unless immediately answered, may do harm." Dr. Knopf has sent out a list of six questions to about forty authorities on tuberculosis in this and other countries, and tabulates their answers, which show that the great majority do not believe that blond patients are more improved than brunettes by removal to cold regions, or that brunettes do better in warm climates, or that sunlight is harmful to tuberculous patients in cool weather. The majority ascribe the benefits of winter weather to the cold, not to the absence of sunlight, and think that the relative well-being of tuberculous patients in the morning is due, not to the darkness of the previous night, but to sleep and rest. None are inclined to think, with Dr. Woodruff, that sun-baths are injurious. Under these circumstances, asks Dr. Knopf, "would it not seem wise to be just a little more careful in saying the sun is injurious in phthisiotherapy and is not a preventive and curative means?" In reply Dr. Woodruff doubts the value of such a collection of opinion as Dr. Knopf offers, which only confirms what we already know, namely, that the idea of the injuriousness of sunlight is a new one and that the collection of data has just begun. Dr. Woodruff reminds us that half a century ago the present orthodox treatment of consumption by living in the open air was regarded as heretical. At that time Dr. George Bodington opened a fresh-air sanitarium, which was universally condemned by the medical profession. Says Major Woodruff:

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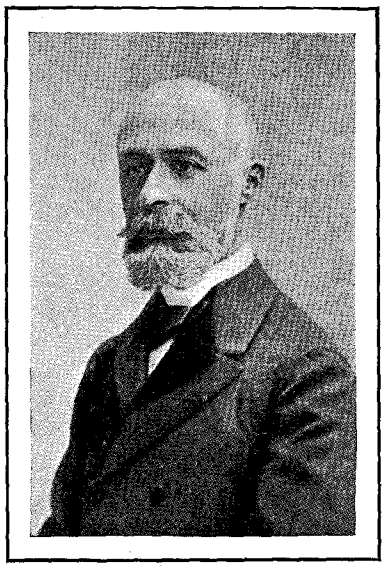
"In 1840 the profession was strongly of the opinion that cold air was fatal, and they drove Bodington's patients away and closed this first modern sanitarium. Dr. Knopf is repeating the error—instead of giving facts, he is giving opinions of the leaders. His authorities have never noticed any harm from excessive sunlight, not because it does not exist, but because they have never looked for it. Bodington's opponents never noticed the harm done by indoor treatment, and their opinion likewise did not prove that there was no damage by it. Bodington saw that the evidence all pointed the other way, and likewise there are a few now who have observed facts which point the opposite way than the profession as a body thinks. . . . . .

"We knew beforehand that the vast majority of physicians advocate sunshine even in excess, but that does not prove anything, any more than in Bodington's time. Dr. Knopf well quotes 'prove all things; hold fast that which is good,' but his paper presents no proofs whatever that light is good enough to hold fast, and the modern idea is that it is not so important as once thought. He objects to the charge that phthisiotherapy is backward, yet that charge is true and due to faulty observations. It is a dreadful condition when a curable disease carries off 17 per cent. of all patients within a year or eighteen months even under sanitarium treatment, and 20 per cent. more progress or are unimproved. It is amazing that so many phthisiotherapeutists express such positive opinions on a subject of which they confess they have no data to base any opinion. No wonder 8 per cent. of our people die of consumption."



HENRI BECQUEREL,

The third of a brilliant line of French physicists, he leaves a son who "seems ready to continue this fine tradition."

A REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC FAMILY

THE death on August 25 of Antoine Henri Becquerel, the French physicist, at the age of fifty-six, recalls the interesting fact that he is the third of his name in direct succession to achieve eminence in physical science, and that he leaves a son who is also a physicist. Still more interesting is the fact that in certain lines each one of the family has continued and extended the work of those before him. Especially is this the case with the obscure subjects of phosphorescence and fluorescence, which Henri Becquerel cleared up so greatly by his discovery of the phenomena now generally classed together under the name of radioactivity, and which led directly to the sensational discovery of radium by Professor and Madame Curie. In *La Nature* (Paris) appears a sketch of this remarkable family, and especially of its latest member, by L. de Launay. Says this writer:

"For three generations son has followed father as a member of the Institute (Antoine-César, 1788–1878; Edmond, who died in 1891, and Henri), and a fourth seems ready to continue this fine tradition. . . . Long ago the first of the Becquerels, Antoine, to whom we owe the beginnings of electrochemistry, the electric thermometer, the electromagnetic balance, etc., hit incidentally upon one of those complicated subjects voluntarily neglected by the too methodical and precise investigators who wish to proceed surely and arrive on a fixt day—problems whose very obscurity promises, sooner or later, when their phenomena shall have reached maturity, sensational and suggestive discoveries. He attacked the question of phosphorescence, which he explained from the outset electrically. In this dynasty of scientists investigations have been handed down from father to son, who have used the same substances, preserved in the same laboratory. Later his son Edmond Becquerel, who, we may recall by the way, discovered the first method of color-photography, continued the study of the phosphorogenic rays, and thought that he had been able to show their identity with light-rays. At the same time with Niepce de St.-Victor, he . . . began the examination of the whole series of substances, such as the alkaline-earthy sulfates, the diamond, fluorin, and aragonite, that become luminous under the action of the solar rays; and studying fluorescence in the same connection he considered it as produced by the ultraviolet radiations. In 1883 Henri Becquerel took up this question of phosphorescence, and studied the absorption of light by the components of uranium. It naturally occurred to him, when Roentgen made his memorable discovery, to study the salts of uranium along this line. He observed that a thin plate of the double sulfate of uranium and potassium, when placed on the black-paper envelop of a photographic plate, made an impression on the plate; that is, that uranium salts emit active rays that will pass through black paper. He then found that these rays likewise pass through thin plates of aluminum, copper, etc., and he showed that the phenomenon is spontaneous and unconnected with any exciting cause, that it continues without appreciable decrease for a very long time, and finally that these radiations differ from light rays in being neither reflected nor refracted, and in discharging electrified bodies at a distance. The question was thus in a state ripe for the discovery of Curie, who succeeded in isolating from the salts of uranium a particularly radioactive body, radium. Finally, in 1898–99, Becquerel studied, at the same time as Giesel, Meyer, and Schweidler, the radiation of radium, and succeeded in distinguishing, by means of a magnetic field, the three kinds of rays known as alpha, beta, and gamma rays. . . . . .

"The progressive conquest of these once unknown forms of radiation tends to enlighten us, little by little, regarding the constitution of matter and of the ether, the nature of force, etc., that is to say, regarding those physical problems that are of primary interest to us, both theoretically and practically. When we wish to enter this field of observation we must find, in each case, some means of transforming into luminous manifestations capable of measurement, radiations that in their direct form would escape us or give only confused indications.

"We may consider photography as the first step in this direction. . . . The work of Becquerel, Curie, etc., has made us acquainted with new forms of substance that transform part of the energy that they receive, into chemical reactions. . . . We enter here into the vast field of the unknown, which is so attractive; and the name of Henri Becquerel will remain connected with one of the chief steps accomplished in the nineteenth century toward the acquisition of this domain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FADING OF COLORS

THAT there is very little hope of obtaining really fast dyes for ordinary fabrics is the opinion of C. Ainsworth Mitchell, as exprest in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, September). According to Mr. Mitchell, all that can be done is to select the most resistant pigments, and to keep the fabrics under such conditions as to minimize the atmospheric influence. He writes:

"No anilin dyestuff, for instance, can make any claim to permanency, as may easily be proved by exposing a surface colored with one of them under a negative in an ordinary photographic frame. And there are numerous instances in which valuable typewritten documents have completely faded out in a few years."

Mr. Mitchell refers to a report upon the permanency of water-color pigments which was issued in England in 1888, and summarizes from it the results of experiments made by Dr. Russell and Sir W. Abney. He says:

"In each case a wash of eight tints was applied to paper of the same size and quality, and the slips enclosed in glass cylinders, so arranged that free circulation of air took place, while dust was excluded. After two years many of the pigments had changed materially in depth of color, the most fugitive including carmine, purple madder, indigo, gamboge, cadmium yellow, and sepia, while burnt sienna, chromium oxid, Prussian blue, cobalt, and

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ultramarine were the most stable. When exposed to the action of moist air very few of the pigments remained unaffected, and none of those of organic origin, while the Prussian and Antwerp blues were completely destroyed. In a later series of experiments the strips of paper were thoroughly dried and sealed up in the tubes after removal of the air as completely as possible by means of an air-pump, and the tubes then exposed to the light as before. Under these conditions most of the colors remained unaffected, tho there was an almost imperceptible change of shade in the case of vermilion, raw sienna, Prussian blue, purple madder, and sepia. Obviously such stringent exclusion of atmospheric oxygen and moisture from pigments is not possible under ordinary conditions, tho it would seem quite practicable to keep any colored object which it was wished to expose to the light, in a glass case which had been first thoroughly dried and then closed in such a way as to render it perfectly air-tight and proof against the admission of any moisture.

"In the case of oil-paints the varnish with which the pigment is incorporated affords considerable protection against moisture and other atmospheric influences, and accounts for the much greater stability of oil-paints than of water-color pigments. Yet even with oil-paintings there may be a very rapid deterioration of the pigment under the influence of light and air, as was shown by the experiments of Professor Church, in which different oil-paints were exposed under similar conditions for periods of two to five years. No change was perceptible in the case of Naples yellow, madder red, and artificial ultramarine, but the other pigments tried had either changed slightly in color or intensity or both, while crimson lake had almost completely faded."

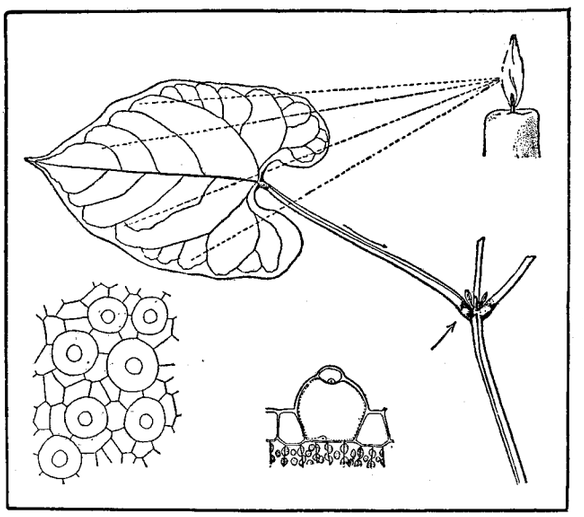
DO PLANTS SEE?

THE answer to this question seems to depend, like the answers to so many other questions, on a definition. What degree of sensitiveness to light merits the name of vision? If to respond to light-stimulation by appropriate movements is to "see," plants certainly do so; while if nothing short of the formation and apprehension of a definite image of outside objects may be dignified by the name of sight, then the plant world is still blind. The recent discovery of the part played by certain leaf-cells in plants, in concentrating and directing the rays of light, reminds us of the function of the lenses in our own eyes, and the most of this fact has been made of late in the daily press, in articles wise and otherwise, serious and jocose. The sensitiveness of plants to light, and the influence of this on their movements, have of course been known ever since the sunflower was first seen to turn toward the sun. It may be doubted whether we are any better fitted to-day to answer the question at the head of this article than was the prehistoric witness of this common phenomenon—all would depend with him, as it does with us, on a definition. Says Dr. D. T. Macdougal, director of the department of botanical research of the Carnegie Institution, writing on "The Faculties of Plants" in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 12):

"Light is, perhaps, the most important factor in the existence of plants, since energy is absorbed directly from its rays and is used in building up complex foods from simple substances obtained from the soil and air. If the plant is to obtain energy from light, the supposition would lie near that it must present its surfaces to the rays in such a manner as to enable it to do this advantageously, for the amount of benefit to be derived from the rays would depend directly upon their intensity, and upon the angle at which they strike the surfaces. With this fact in hand one would at once suspect that the plant might have developed some power of measuring the intensity and direction of the rays. . . . . .

"Any group of window-plants may be seen bending toward the glass in such manner as to present the broad upper surfaces of the leaves at right angles to the strongest illumination. The whole shoot appears to be concerned in the reaction, and we must use the blindfolding method to ascertain what parts are sensitive to light. If sheets of tinfoil are bound around the stem, and it is turned away from the window, the next day it will be found to have curved back toward the window. This shows at once that the individual under treatment perceives light without the aid of the stems, altho the swathed stems curve in the reaction. Next turn attention to the flowers if present, and when these are black-capped the plant still turns unerringly to the proper quarter to receive its daily dole of sunshine. The leaves are now to be considered as a seat of the light-perceiving faculty. In most cases those organs have a distinct stalk or petiole, and a broader blade, the chief purpose of the latter being to spread out an expanse of green tissue which entraps the rays and makes their energy available for the chlorophyl processes. Enclose the stalk of the leaf in tinfoil or black cloth, and the plant still turns its faces to the light, but sheathe the broad surfaces of the blade and it is truly blindfolded, and now does not turn toward the window when removed from it. Some plants, however, are capable of perceiving light in a feeble but much less accurate manner on portions of the stem and petioles.

"If prepared sections of the blades of some of the more delicately reacting plants are placed under the microscope it will be found that the outer walls of the epidermal cells are curved outward,



LEAVES AND LIGHT.

Leaf-blade receiving rays of light at a stimulating angle after the signal travels down the stalk to the motor organs. Epidermal cells which converge the rays and are sensitive to oblique rays.

making lenses which converge the rays upon the inner walls, and allowing them to be transmitted to the cells beneath where they play upon the green color-bodies in which the construction of food-material takes place. Imagine one of these epidermal cells to be a room with a convex skylight roof and a glass floor. When the rays come through and fall upon the floor they pass through to the room below, and drive the chlorophyl-mills making sugar and other substances. The lateral walls of the skylighted room are lined with a living layer sensitive to light, and if the leaf or the building is moved so that the rays strike the sensitive layer a signal is sent to a distant shifting mechanism. Slowly, but with unerring precision, this gets in motion and brings the leaf to a position where the rays once more come through the condensing skylight and pass through the floor to the food-making cells below. In accordance with this action the plant moves all of its leaves into fixt positions, in which they receive the daily illumination most advantageously. In certain cases the leaf-blade performs delicately gaged movements, by which it receives the rays until they become so intense as to be harmful, and then the surfaces are turned away from the source of the rays. The management of the leaf-screen in either of these cases demands an automatic mechanism capable of detecting very minute variations in the intensity of light, and one which may also accomplish rapid and accurate movements."

The exactness with which the plant can measure intensity of illumination is so great, we are told, that if a small, rapidly growing shoot, such as that of young mustard, is placed in the dark for a few hours and then two standard candles are placed on opposite sides, the leaves will feel the unequal stimulation when one candle is an inch nearer than the other, and the shoot will begin to curve toward it as toward a window. It has been found, Dr. Macdougal

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says, that some plants can appreciate a difference so small as one three-hundred-thousandth of the intensity of a candle at a distance of a yard. He adds:

"It is needless to say that such delicacy of reaction is far beyond the capacity of the unaided human eye. Nor is the sensitiveness of the shoot confined to an appreciation of intensity, for a marked power of distinguishing colors is shown, and the plant responds differently to various portions of the spectrum. The blue and the red do not excite the plant alike, as it bends toward the source of the first and is indifferent to the second.

"The tests described above indicate that the blades of the leaves chiefly receive stimulation from light, but an examination of almost any species shows that the curvature does not take place in the blades, but at the bases of the leaf-stalks, or in the stems, in portions which may be a few inches or a foot away from the blades. In almost all cases the movement takes place in tissues more or less widely separated from the part which is sensitive to illumination. This may be proven conclusively if all of a plant except the blade of a single leaf be blindfolded and then subjected to illumination from one side. The curvature will take place in parts of the plant kept in darkness, and we are justified in concluding that the light-receiving or light-perceiving organs send some kind of an impulse or signal to the distant motor tissues which cause the movement."

CURRENT ASTRONOMICAL ERRORS

SOME popular and familiar notions in astronomy are stated by Prof. J. E. Gore to be fallacious. In an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, September) he says among other things:

"It has been stated that the moon as seen with the highest powers of the great Yerkes telescope appears 'just as it would be seen with the naked eye if it were suspended sixty miles over our heads.' But this statement is quite inaccurate. The moon as seen with the naked eye, or in a telescope, shows us nearly a whole hemisphere of its surface. But were the eye placed only sixty miles from its surface we should see only a small portion of its visible hemisphere. In fact, it is a curious paradox that the nearer the eye is to a sphere the less we see of its surface! The truth of this will be evident from the fact that on a level plane an eye placed at a height of, say, five feet, sees a very small portion of the earth's surface indeed, and the higher we ascend the more of the surface we see. I find that at a distance of sixty miles from the moon's surface we should only see a small fraction of its visible hemisphere (about $\frac{1}{90}$). The lunar features would also appear under a different aspect. The view would be more of a landscape than that seen in any telescope. This view of the matter is not new. It has been previously pointed out, especially by M. Flammarion and Mr. Whitmell, but its truth is not, I think, generally recognized. Professor Newcomb doubts whether with any telescope the moon has ever been seen so well as it would be if brought within five hundred miles of the earth."

Another common idea—that stars may be seen in the daytime from the bottom of a deep pit or high chimney—is stated by the writer to be quite incorrect; it has, he says, been often disproved. He goes on:

"Stars may, however, be seen in the daytime with even small telescopes. It is said that a telescope of one-inch aperture will show stars of the second magnitude, like those in the 'belt' of Orion or the brighter stars of the 'Plow'; of two inches, stars of the third magnitude; and of four inches, those of the fourth magnitude. But I can not confirm this from personal observation. It may be so, but have not tried the experiment."

Current laudation of photographic methods in astronomy is not regarded by Professor Gore as altogether warranted. He says:

"The photographic method of charting the stars, altho a great improvement on the old system, seems to have its disadvantages. One of these is that the star images are liable to disappear from the plates in the course of time. The reduction of stellar photograph plates should therefore be carried out as soon as possible after they are taken. Dr. Roberts found that on a plate originally containing 364 stars, no less than 130 had completely disappeared in nine and one fourth years.

"It has been assumed by some writers on astronomy that the faint stars visible on photographs of the Pleiades are at practically the same distance from the earth as the brighter stars of the cluster, and that consequently there must be an enormous difference in actual size between the brighter and fainter stars. But there is really no warrant for any such assumption. Photographs of the vicinity show that the sky all round the Pleiades is equally rich in faint stars. It seems, therefore, more reasonable to suppose that most of the faint stars visible in the Pleiades are really far behind the cluster in space. For if *all* the faint stars visible on photographs belonged to the cluster, then if we imagine the cluster removed, a 'hole' would be left in the sky, which is, of course, utterly improbable. An examination of the proper motions tends to confirm this view of the matter, and indicates that the Pleiades cluster is a comparatively small one and projected on a background of fainter stars."

A PACIFIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPH—A movement to connect nearly all the groups of islands in the South Pacific by a system of radiotelegraphy is on foot, according to *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 12). Says this paper:

"It is proposed to include in this system Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji group as well as the New Hebrides, the Solomon, Samoan, Cook, Society, and Marquesa Islands, and the phosphate islands of Ocean, Pleasant, and Makatea.

"It is expected that the various governments having possessions in the South Pacific will aid in the establishment of the proposed system. Negotiations have already proceeded so far that the success of the efforts seems to be almost assured, says Mr. J. D. Dreher, the United States Consul in Tahiti. As the nearest available ocean-cable office to Tahiti is at Auckland, 2,250 miles away, from which a steamship arrives at Papeete once every twenty-eight days, and a direct communication by steamship with San Francisco, 3,658 miles distant, is had once in every thirty-six days, it will be understood how deeply interested the French colony of Tahiti and its dependencies are in the complete success of these negotiations.

"The name of the proposed company is the Pacific Islands Radiotelegraph Company. Of the proposed capital of $340,000, the owners of the phosphate-deposits on Ocean and Pleasant islands have subscribed about one-seventh. In this radial system there will probably be ten or twelve circles, the largest having a radius of 1,250 miles, and requiring for each station an engine of 60 horse-power. It has not yet been decided where the main office of the proposed company will be."

DIETETIC FADS—The Anglo-Saxon race is prone to peculiarities and eccentricities of diet, according to a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, August 22). He says:

"At a dinner-table it is interesting . . . to watch one's fellow guests and note what they take and what they decline, and the most striking results are obtained by observing a party of English men and women at the *table d'hôte* in a foreign land. One section abhors omelets, another is equally emphatic in refusing Italian pastes, macaroni, and the like, while others declare that the sight of oil-drest salad inspires nausea. Some take cheese and fruit, others do not. But the noteworthy feature in this pick-and-choose dietary is the solemnity with which the idiosyncrasy is asserted, with an accent of sincerity which betokens the consciousness of merit. It is not merely a question of disliking this or that article of food, the tone is such as to cast aspersions on all who think otherwise. If, by way of contrast, we watch foreigners at dinner we shall be struck by the fact that while they may vary as to quantity, old and young alike partake of the dishes in due sequence. Why is it that the English stomach in general shows such antipathy to olive oil, which is the ordinary culinary fat in so many parts of the world? How is it that the Englishman, who revels in such light delicacies as roly-poly pudding, fights shy of *nouilles* and vermicelli? One explanation may be that children in many families are allowed to pick and choose, or, at any rate, to express approval or dislike, a license which bears pernicious fruit in later life. It may be added that in no country is the culinary field as limited as in England. In France they make use of numerous vegetables and foodstuffs unknown across the Channel."

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SURGICAL RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC

SURGERY has made such advances in the last decade that not even the ordinary practising physician, much less the lay public, can keep up with them. The ordinary medical man, it is asserted by Dr. John C. Munro, of Boston, in a recent address before the Canadian Medical Association, is about five years behind the times in this matter, while the public is at least a generation behind. The ordinary citizen simply does not know what he has a right to expect from the surgeon, and it is proper that his rights should be stated and explained. This Dr. Munro attempts to do in the address above noticed, which is printed in full in *The Canada Lancet* (September). Says the speaker:

"It should be made clear at the outset that the public must expect of surgeons not absolute efficiency, but a reasonable degree of it. Such a degree can be acquired by any surgeon who has aptitude, a love for constant self-improvement, and a readiness to make sacrifices to his ideals. Of this type there are many in your country as well as mine. The masters of surgery, on the other hand, are few in number. It is to them that we of the rank and file must look for the instruction and inspiration which should constitute a large and by no means unimportant part of their work. It is only a relatively small proportion of the people that can have the direct benefit of their skill. To their teachings the medical as well as the surgical practitioner must listen, and in the light of the accomplishments of the advanced surgical clinics of the world it is not an exaggeration to assert that diagnoses, especially of abdominal and cerebral diseases, are more accurately made by the surgeon or by his medical *confrère* who follows his own cases to the operating-table than by the internist who limits his observations to laboratory, personal, and post-mortem examinations. The failure of the public to realize this fact accounts in great measure for the many some-time-curable diseases that are brought to the surgeon after they have reached the incurable stage."

In the first place, therefore, says Dr. Munro, the patient has a right to expect that his family physician will keep faith with him —will not conceal the ignorance of surgery, of which he need not be ashamed, but will give his patient the benefit of the best surgical advice obtainable. Suppose, however, that the patient, relying on this advice, decides to undergo an operation; what then? Says Dr. Munro:

"After a patient has decided upon operative treatment he has the right to demand, first of all, asepsis, proper anesthesia, and intelligent after-care. He should realize, however, that, altho absolute asepsis is the ideal to which all surgeons aspire, practical asepsis alone can be guaranteed in the light of our knowledge at the present time. We should teach the public that the highest degree of asepsis is best attained by permanent corps of surgical workers trained under responsible heads; that a properly equipped hospital with such trained assistants entails less risk to the patient than the haphazard equipment of the private house or the irresponsible régime of many of the private hospitals which are open indiscriminately to operators, each with his own methods of operative technic. . . .The patient must be willing to take certain chances provided the result sought by operation is going to lessen the sufferings and dangers that are inherent in the existing lesion or disease.

"The public should realize that the dangers, immediate and remote, from anesthesia are very small. Such dangers do exist, however, and it is the surgeon's duty to minimize them in every possible way. A skilled anesthetist, preferably a permanent member of the surgical corps, will cause far less damage than the student or the friendly family practitioner who etherizes occasionally, and who is more interested in the operation than in giving the anesthetic. . . . . .

"An unskilled etherizer will make certain of the difficult operations impossible, he will prolong beyond safety an operation that should be short, and he will increase in any case the chances of a post-operative pneumonia. These facts are not generally known by the laity, but that does not warrant neglect on the surgeon's part in this particular. The public has just as much right to demand a skilled anesthetist as to demand a skilled surgeon."

Unskilled assistance at an operation is in general the source of trouble, Dr. Munro tells us, and no matter how skilled or how eminent the chief operator may be, he may be forced to give up or seriously modify his plans because of the absence of sufficiently skilled helpers. "The amateur surgeon who operates now and then for the excitement or for the fee" comes in for a share of Dr. Munro's condemnation. Serious surgical problems, for this reason, should not, he thinks, be undertaken by small town hospitals, invaluable as these institutions may be in many respects. The time will come, he thinks, when no physician will assume the responsibilities of major surgery unless he has had the benefit of special courses of training and practise. If surgeons themselves do not demand this, the public, he says, should do so, as one of their rights in the matter. Next Dr. Munro takes up the important matter of fees, in which both surgeon and patient, he says, have rights that are not always held inviolate, for we have injudicious charity, on the one hand, and outrageous charges on the other:

"All patients except paupers and some wage-earners should be compelled to pay a fee for medical and surgical care commensurate with their earning capacity, just as they are obliged to pay for their provisions, their luxuries, or their dissipations. The wealthy should pay liberally for major operations; they should not be robbed. The self-respecting wage-earner, whether on daily wages, a salary, or in independent business, should not be treated as a pauper. He should be compelled to pay some fee in proportion to his earnings, the number dependent on his income, etc. The public has abused over and over again the medical charity that flourishes to such a degree in our large cities. May it not be because of this abuse that the struggling surgeon is guilty at times of squeezing all that he can from his wealthy client? Our practises need reforming without doubt, but the abuse in this respect is infinitely less than that practised by the public which is competent to pay.

"That surgeons divide fees with the family doctor bringing them surgical cases is a well-recognized evil. Fortunately it exists to a much smaller extent in the East than in the West. That it is fundamentally wrong and pernicious goes without saying. It is based on commercialism alone. As soon as the public realizes that it is deliberately sold by its family doctor—in whom it has full confidence—to the surgeon that allows the largest graft, and that it is not sent to the surgeon best equipped for taking charge of the case, the public itself will stop the practise at once and emphatically. It seems inconsistent with American character that a patient should be bartered voluntarily."

Evils such as these, Dr. Munro thinks, are best remedied by a higher uniform standard of both general and medical education, accompanied by a reform in the construction of hospital staffs, which he believes to be necessary. These staffs are at present too large; they should be smaller and better, as in the German hospitals. In general, however, Dr. Munro believes that American surgery has a right to be proud of its achievements and its advances, and he is full of confidence for its future.

WANTED: A BLUE ROSE—Florists have thus far tried in vain to produce a blue rose, altho they have not given up hope. A black one, we are told in *La Nature* (Paris, August 29), was shown in the flower-show opened on July 4 last in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, London, where no less than two thousand different varieties of roses were on exhibition. Says the paper just named:

"One of the directors of the Garden, Mr. Hawes, stated in his opening address that the great rose family had been increased by 450 members in the space of three years. Unfortunately, among these 450 new varieties, we do not yet find the blue rose which so many specialists have vainly tried to produce for a number of years. According to Mr. Hawes, this result, so ardently pursued, is near at hand. We may already admire at the exhibition a rose that is almost black, whose very dark red has bronze reflections. The transition from black to blue is only a question of time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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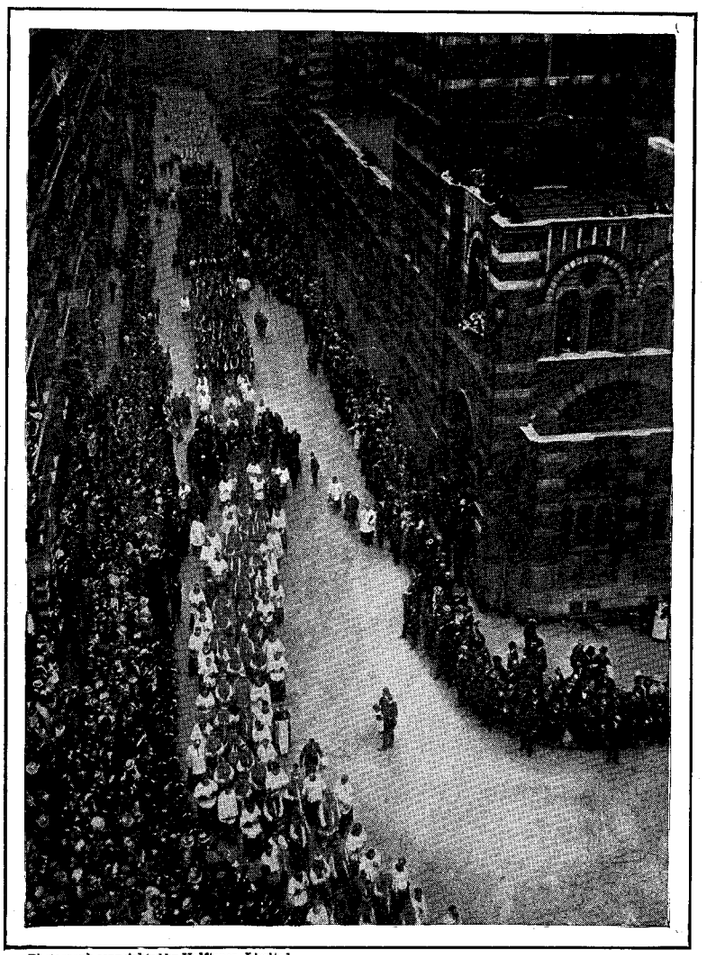
RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION

THE religious press in this country reecho the tolerant sentiments of the lay press, both English and American, toward the recent Eucharistic Congress in London, and regret the antagonism shown its participators by an ultra-Protestant faction of Great Britain and a hooligan London mob. The antagonism, as was shown in our issue of September 19, was aroused by the plan to have the Cardinal Legate carry the Host, and the clergy wear



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THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION PASSING WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

It was a brilliant display of ecclesiastics from all parts of the world, but the Host was not carried through the streets.

the mass vestments, in a street procession. The route of the procession was the immediate vicinity of the new Westminster Cathedral, where, it is said, the majority of the residents are Roman Catholics. A protest to the Premier and the Home Secretary against permitting the procession was made by the "London Council of Fifty-one United Protestant Societies," who feared that the event might cause riot and even bloodshed. In *The Record* (London), an Anglican journal, we read the following words forming part of the letter sent to the press by the chairman and the secretary of the Protestant societies:

"No one objects to the members of the Roman Church holding public congresses, or to their performing any of the services of their church within their own places of worship. But the very Act of Emancipation (10 Geo. IV., c. 7, 1829), which gave to Roman-Catholic subjects of the Crown a full share in all the privileges of citizenship, expressly excluded the ceremonial display of the peculiarities of their religious worship or even of the ritual dress of their clergy in the public streets. This especially applies to the consecrated wafer which Roman Catholics hold to be entitled to divine honor. To Protestants that very claim and consequent acts of worship are simply idolatry—*i.e.*, the false worship of the true God under the 'similitude' of bread. This ostentatious violation of the law is intended to assert a right on the part of Roman Catholics to treat the Emancipation Act, and, indeed, any act of Parliament of which their clergy disapprove, as 'a dead letter.' Could a more flagrant proof of ingratitude, or a greater insult, be offered by Italian legate or Spanish cardinals than thus deliberately to flout the laws of England? The head of the police evidently recognizes that the procession is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, since this morning's papers announce that a 'large force of police will be present to suppress any disturbance.'"

At the request of Premier Asquith the Host was not carried in the procession, but was brought out upon the balcony of the cathedral at the conclusion of the parade and adored by a kneeling multitude of the faithful which a surrounding mob jeered.

Roman-Catholic journals in this country, while condemning the "bigotry" of this Protestant demonstration, view the episode principally in its political aspect. The New York *Freeman's Journal* observes that the decision of the Government to uphold an old statute "was at one and the same time a victory for religious bigotry and a proclamation to the world that England, notwithstanding her much-boasted liberality, is ready to enforce the abominable penal laws which should have been erased long since from the English statute-book." *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) adds:

"If the Eucharistic Congress had had no opposition or persecution last Sunday seeking to obstruct and to disrupt its procession in London, it would be now a closed incident.

"Such is not now the case. The persecuting laws intended to persecute Catholics in England are now revealed to the world. They were hidden among the cobwebs of the past. The light now will bring them out to public view, as the flaming torch brings out the bats from their dark and noisome hiding-places.

"God turns evil into good. The shameful display of intolerance last Sunday will bring about the repeal of obnoxious laws yet on the statute-books of England. A torrent of protest has been evoked all over the kingdom and all over the world, as is manifested through the newspapers. The repeal of the intolerant law of 1829, which forbids Catholic religious processions, is demanded."

The Pittsburg *Observer* thinks that "the cowardice exhibited by Mr. Asquith in yielding to the clamor of a vulgar mob of dissenters will doubtless entail defeat for himself and his party at the next general election."

The Churchman (New York, Protestant Episcopal) somewhat ironically indicates that "the selection of London was intended to show the world at large how much freedom and sympathy the Catholic religion can enjoy in a Protestant country, in contrast to Roman-Catholic countries such as France and Italy, where these congresses would undoubtedly meet either governmental repression or hostile popular demonstration." It thinks "the type of fanaticism" shown by the Protestant opposers "can not have much numerical backing." *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) declares that "Protestant England was untrue to its principles and did itself no credit" in preventing the proposed ceremony. More vehement is *The American Hebrew*, in asserting that "the streets of the English capital were disgraced by an exhibition of intolerance which reflects the spirit of the era before Catholic emancipation." It declares that "the incident has serious lessons for those

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of us who have been hoping that Anglo-Saxondom at any rate will for all time be free from any display of anti-Semitism in the slightest degree encouraged by the national authority." *The Watchman* (Boston), however, sees the parade "as an aggressive affront to long-standing prejudices of the people" and thinks "the riots which resulted could not have been unexpected." *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), more guardedly, writes:

"It is in accordance with this spirit of religious liberty that most newspapers, religious as well as secular, disapprove of the demonstration against the public procession which invited and challenged popular hostility. It is not to be forgotten, however, that when the Roman Church had power in England it persecuted those who used the liberty now given to it, and that it continues to do so in countries where it can use the civil authority to that end. It has lost that power in nearly all the countries of Europe; even Spain is emerging from papal bondage. It is not strange that some spasms of fear should be felt in England when for the first time in three centuries a papal legate is received from Rome and the hope is publicly exprest by dignitaries addressing great assemblies in London that all England may again be recovered to the Roman Church. It seems probable that in thus taking what to many seems unfair advantage of English hospitality the Church will suffer greater loss than gain for its prestige in Great Britain."

ADORING THE HOST.

At the close of the procession the Blessed Sacrament was held up before the people from the balcony of Westminster Cathedral. The surrounding mob jeered while the faithful knelt.

PAST AND PROSPECTIVE SUNDAY REST

THE National Government has received considerable attention the past year from the Federation of the Sunday-Rest Associations, and according to what this organization has in view it will receive considerable more. The accomplishments as well as the plans of the federation are outlined in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), from which we quote:

"Acting under the direction of the federation, the Committee on Petitions secured a large number of petitions addrest to Congress and to the President and Cabinet officers, signed by two millions of persons, in the interest of the better observance of Sunday. Among the things attempted was to secure a Sunday law for the District of Columbia, which would prohibit unnecessary business, such as the selling of candies, cigars, etc., as well as labor, and that no exception be made on account of religion; to secure the cessation of the inspection of aliens at Ellis Island on Sunday; to diminish as far as possible Sunday work in the post-office. Among the matters accomplished are the securing a provision to the bill authorizing an appropriation to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which forbids the opening of the doors of the Exposition to visitors on Sunday; the President issued an order that Sunday work in the departments must be restricted to 'That which is of an emergency character, or which is recognized as being absolutely necessary to the public interest and welfare'; and the closing of the gates of the League Island Naval Station to the public on Sunday.

"Among the things the federation is attempting to do may be mentioned the following, namely, to secure national legislation which will compel all railroad companies to diminish the Sunday work of their employees as much as practicable, and to give all employees who work on Sunday a full twenty-four hours' rest day during the next six days, and to secure an order by which any post-office may be closed altogether on Sunday where a majority of its patrons petition for such closing; and that the soldiers and sailors of the United States be not allowed to engage in ball games or other sports on Sundays.

"At the same time other friends of Sunday rest are springing up. Mr. Gompers says that the American Federation of Labor, which represents over two million workingmen, has emphatically declared in favor of the Sunday rest day. The National Druggists' Association adopted a resolution in 1904 requesting 'all druggists to lessen their Sunday sales by confining their Sunday trade strictly to works of necessity and mercy.'"

TRYING TO MODERNIZE ISLAM

THE coming autumn is to see the first effort toward the organization of a "modernistic" movement in the country of the Moslem. It will be under the lead of a Russian layman, Ismail Bey Gasprinsky, who has been for many years the editor of a successful newspaper, the *Terjuman*, published in the Turkish language in Russia, with a large circulation even in Turkey until the Sultan stopt its importation. He has, says Mr. H. N. Brailsford in *The Fortnightly Review* (September) "done much in Russia for the education of his coreligionists, including even the women and the priestly caste." His aim, it is said, is to organize a Pan-Islamism which shall be tolerant and progressive, and the method which he has chosen is the summoning of a congress which is to assemble in Cairo during the coming autumn.

The difficulties that such an undertaking will have to face are many, the writer shows, because both Eastern Christianity and Islamism, remaining untouched by the Renaissance, have, under the assaults of the modern spirit, hitherto found compromise and adaptation almost impossible. As compared with the Western spirit of adjustment, the East presents such a contrast as Mr. Brailsford attempts to show in these words:

"Western Christianity came early into contact with a mild incarnation of the spirit of rationalism, and the encounter took place while science was weak and undeveloped. The Renaissance was welcomed by the Church, and in different degrees and in different ways she adapted herself betimes to the growth of thought, grew under the influence of the new currents of thought side by side with science, and built a series of half-way houses for open-minded thinkers, from Luther's to Mr. Campbell's and that of the Abbé Loisy. Islam shared the fate of Eastern Christianity. Neither was touched by the Renaissance, and that historical accident has probably decided the fate of them both. When the modern spirit broke upon Islam and the Eastern churches in the nineteenth century, it came in a form vastly more formidable and revolutionary than it had assumed in Erasmus's day. Compromise and adaptation were now almost impossible, and Mohammedan theologians, like the clergy of the Greek confession, are as yet quite incapable of making the effort, from sheer lack of education. The phenomenon

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is not confined to the Mohammedan world. It is general from Moscow to Cairo. The educated classes in Russia are quite as hopelessly alienated from orthodoxy as those of Egypt are from Islam. The fundamental reason is in both cases the same—that the clergy have remained mere peasants in their habits of thought. The Western Church made its terms gradually and piecemeal with Galileo and Newton, and ultimately with Darwin. The Eastern Church and Islam have to face the whole completed position of Western science, and to face it without experience or knowledge. An English boy afflicted with doubts can carry them to a clergyman who studied under T. H. Green at Oxford or took his degree in natural science at Cambridge. An Egyptian boy has to deal with a picturesque old gentleman who can read no language but his own, and inclines to believe that the earth is flat."

Ismail Bey Gasprinsky bases his scheme upon the assumption that "the Mohammedan world is plainly receding and decaying before the advance of Western civilization," and the Congress will be invited to diagnose the causes of this long decay and prescribe the remedies. Mr. Brailsford continues:

"If it answers his wishes it will, I fancy, proclaim a series of principles which would serve as a basis, not indeed for a religious 'reformation' in the Protestant sense of the word, but certainly for a social renovation. Science, it will doubtless argue, is not hostile to religion, and therefore a good Mohammedan, even when he is a theologian, need not fear a Western education. The Koran, it may venture to suggest, is a historical document addrest primarily to the Arabs of the seventh century, and a distinction must be made between its teaching about the unity of God, which is fundamental and eternal, and its legislation, which is no longer applicable to modern conditions. Incidentally a doctrine of complete tolerance can be founded on such a method of exegesis. Another subject which may perhaps be raised is the propriety of using Arabic, the Latin of Islam, as the language of prayer in countries where Arabic is not the vernacular. Possibly the Congress may suggest restrictions on the freedom of divorce which Islam at present allows. It will doubtless advocate the education of women, but it is not likely at its first meetings to approach a subject so contentious as their seclusion. For my part, I doubt whether Mohammed has really much more influence in locking the doors of the harem than has St. Paul in delaying woman's suffrage. It is the middle and upper classes alone which maintain this custom in Egypt, and they on the whole are agnostic. The Mohammedan home rests indeed on a crude sex-egoism. For every five marriages in Egypt there are four divorces. It is not so much religion as a primitive sense of property in women which is the real obstacle to change. But progress there is. A very able Egyptian judge, the late Kassim Bey Amin, wrote a brilliant book on the emancipation of women. The demand for education is growing, and the age of marriage rising among the educated class."

HAS THE SAMARITAN BOOK OF JOSHUA BEEN FOUND?

DR. MOSES GASTER, the Superior Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in England and a scholar of recognized standing in post-biblical Jewish literature, has secured from the religious authorities of the Samaritans in Nablus the manuscript of a book of Joshua. This has been hailed in many quarters as the Samaritan version of the Biblical book of that time and has been particularly welcomed by some critics on the ground that it proves the claim of Old-Testament criticism that the book of Joshua originally constituted with the five books of Moses one codex called the Hexateuch. Especial interest attaches to this discovery because the Samaritans recognize and were thought to possess only the Pentateuch. This manuscript, however, is an old revision, presenting dozens of variants from the Hebrew text, and agreeing in many particulars with the Septuagint, which in turn differs from the official Hebrew readings in many points. Dr. Gaster has published the text of his find in the current volume of the *Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, to which he has added copious literary notes. The claim that this is really a Samaritan version of the book of Joshua is particularly emphasized by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (No. 203). Thus:

The discoverer and editor of this new work has a right to claim that on the whole this must be a Samaritan translation of the Hebrew and Biblical book, and that in its departures from the orthodox text it is exceedingly instructive. The manuscript itself is at least two thousand years old and was written in the second century before Christ, and is accordingly fully one thousand years older than the oldest Hebrew manuscript extant, viz., the St. Petersburg codex of the Lesser Prophets, which comes from the eighth or ninth Christian century. The newly found manuscript gives us exact information concerning the death of Moses, making it 2,794 years after the creation of the world, which in turn places the date 2110 before Christ and not, as currently supposed, 1316 B.C. The Samaritan Joshua begins with this notice of the death of Moses, and reports a tax levied by Joshua not mentioned in the Bible. On the other hand, it furnishes also a large number of details concerning the reestablishment of many Mosaic institutions, which during the stay in the desert had been neglected. The story of the theft of Achan is in many respects different, as the Samaritan text reports that he stole a golden idol, and not a Babylonian mantle and coin as reported in Josh. vii. 21. The way in which the culprit was discovered is also narrated differently, and it is stated that when Achan's name appeared, the stones on the breastplate of the high priest were darkened. In Josh. viii. 3 thirty thousand warriors are mentioned, while the Samaritan speaks only of three thousand.

Most notable is the fact that chapter x., verse 2, in which Joshua makes the famous demand of the sun and the moon to stand still, is not found in the new manuscript at all. On the other hand, it contains a statement not found in the Bible, concerning the capture of the lands beyond the Jordan by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh."

Over against the somewhat enthusiastic claims for this version, which include also the insistence that the traditional Hebrew form of this book will be materially changed, other scholars are equally pronounced in reducing the value of the literary find to a minimum. Professor Hölscher, an Orientalist of the Halle theological faculty, has published in the *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, of Leipsic (No. 32) a lengthy discussion of the matter. He says:

"It is a mistake to claim for this manuscript such a phenomenal age. In reality the book itself is not even a Samaritan version of the book of Joshua at all, but is simply a chronicle of a kind found in Samaritan and other Oriental literatures in considerable numbers. Indeed, the manuscript itself distinctly claims to be only such a compilation, as the heading clearly says: 'This is a *Chronicle* of the Times of Joshua.' And further, the contents and the style show that the author wrote under the influences of Mohammedan thought, as the presence of Islam appears at various points. This much, however, is true in the claims of Gaster, that such a book of Joshua really did at one time exist in Samaritan, and it is a fact that this present book is evidently based on this old Samaritan Joshua, but it is not this book itself. It is an exceptionally valuable chronicle, because of its having drawn its data from so good a source. But the real Samaritan Joshua yet remains to be discovered."

With this judgment other careful scholars evidently agree. At the recent International Congress of Orientalists, held at Copenhagen, Dr. Juhadu, of Bagdad, read a paper on this new document, in which he aimed to show that it was not a genuine Joshua, and Dr. von Gall, of Mayence, has published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* a lengthy discussion in which he states the following:

"In reality this edition is not based on an old manuscript as claimed, but on a copy of this made as recently as 1905. Dr. Gaster declares himself that he has often examined the literary treasures of the Samaritans, but has never been able to find this old manuscript. Possibly it is only a retranslation from the so-called Arabic book of Joshua, but this Samaritan Joshua is not at all the same work as the Hebrew book of that name. Indeed, it shows the influence of later Talmudic thought throughout and is not a pre-Christian product. The find is a valuable and welcome one, but it is not a new recension of a Biblical book."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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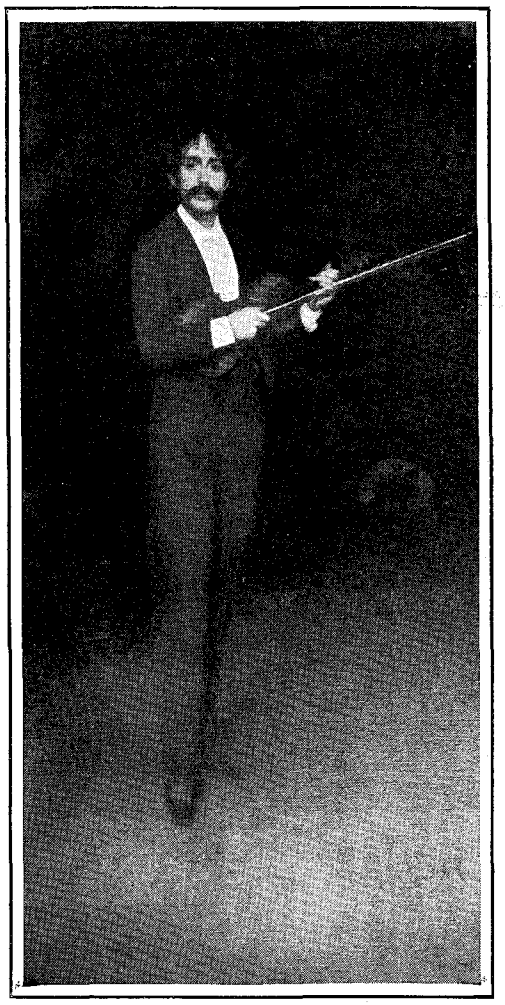
THE VIOLINIST WHISTLER PAINTED

SARASATE, the Spanish violinist, who died in Biarritz, France, September 20, has a double title to fame. When all the people who ever heard him play are gone he will remain in memory as the subject of one of Whistler's greatest portraits. That work is now the possession of the museum at Pittsburg. As a violinist Sarasate has long divided honors in traditional reputation with Joachim, tho, as a writer in the New York *Sun* points out, probably both of them have been outdone by more recent players. It has been the fashion, says the *Sun* writer in an editorial article, to regard these two as typical exponents of the German and the French schools, yet—

"In the accurate technical performance and profound seriousness of the German school Joachim had been excelled by several famous performers, while Sarasate's languid pathos, exquisitely polished delivery of cantilena, and rippling treatment of florid and intricate passage work had been thrown into the shade by the amazing skill of such technicians as the Belgian César Thomson and the passionate expression of such interpreters as Ysaye and Kreisler."

None the less, he thinks, "Joachim and Sarasate will hold their places in the annals of violin-playing as the representatives of certain elemental excellences in the art." Further:

"Sarasate will surely be held up to the adoration of all future students of the instrument as a master whose consummate beauty of tone, exquisitely finished phrasing, and limpid purity of style are to be earnestly sought as constituents of the highest kind of violin performance. And his finely wrought and affecting reading of the Beethoven concerto will be cited as evidence of the heights to which the elegant French school can attain in the interpretation of music without a single French trait."



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PABLO SARASATE,

From the painting by Whistler.

He was a representative of the French school of violin-playing, yet he achieved distinction with Beethoven's concerto.

The Spanish violinist, who rejoiced in the name of Pablo Martin Meliton de Sarasate y Navascues, was born in 1844 in Pampeluna, in the Province of Navarre. At the age of five he began to play the violin, and had for his masters the foremost violinists in Madrid and Paris. When ten years old he played before Queen Isabella of Spain, who gave him a Stradivarius and guaranteed to pay for his musical education in Paris. He made his professional début at the age of seventeen. Of his career in America and the critical appreciation he elicited the *Sun* writer above quoted adds these words:

"Sarasate . . . came to America in the course of travels which filled his career between 1859 and 1874. In the last-named year he made his début in London and was discovered by the English writers on music. The record of his American début is buried in obscurity, but when he came for the second time there were critics awake to their responsibilities as reporters, and his doings were faithfully and fully recorded. Henry Abbey brought Sarasate and Eugen d'Albert to New York in the season of 1889–90. They made their first appearance in a joint concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 18, d'Albert playing Chopin's E minor concerto and some unaccompanied numbers, while Sarasate's principal work was the perennial Mendelssohn concerto.

"Critical comment on the first performance of the Spanish violinist was extremely reserved, for it was felt that the delivery of the mellifluous measures of the estimable Felix had disclosed only the superficial elegances of a style which indicated the possibility of profounder utterance. It was discerned that Sarasate was the leading master of a school in which technical perfection and exquisite smoothness of style were the chief traits. It was decided that he was the foremost prima donna of the violin school of bel canto. Yet in the refined melancholy of his face, in the introspective contemplation of his eloquent eye, and in the polite air of replete experience which distinguished his carriage there was something more than a suggestion of the possibility of larger accents than those of the accomplished Mendelssohn.

"The two eminent artists made their second joint appearance on November 22, and on this occasion Mr. Sarasate played the Beethoven concerto. The critical fraternity is divided in its views of this composition, one wing holding that its deep conceptions test the highest powers of interpretative art, and the other declaring that it is dull music requiring no great technical skill. Nevertheless all agreed that Sarasate's delivery of its content was that of a master of the first rank, and among the reverent there was general surprize that this elegant Spaniard should so eloquently convey the message of the mighty Beethoven."

"THE NATION" AS A LITERARY CENSOR

IF the best critical reviews of *The Nation* were collected and printed in book form, says Mr. James Ford Rhodes, the historian, "they would show an aspiration after the standard erected by Sainte-Beuve and Matthew Arnold." These words are found in the course of an article on the late Edwin Lawrence Godkin in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September), and of course refer to that period of *The Nation's* history between 1865 and 1890 when he was its controlling spirit. With Mr. Godkin was associated in the literary department Mr. Wendell P. Garrison. The dominance of one mind, however, is indicated by Mr. Rhodes in referring to the opinion that "*The Nation* gave you the impression of having been written by one man." This, he thinks, is more apt to have "arisen from the general agreement between the editor and the contributor." Paul Leicester Ford once told Mr. Rhodes that "when he wrote a criticism for *The Nation*, he unconsciously took on *The Nation's* style, but he could write in that way for no other journal, nor did he ever fall into it in his books." The literary influence of *The Nation* during the latter half of the nineteenth century is shown by Mr. Rhodes in these reminiscential words:

"The man who lived in the Middle West for the twenty-five years between 1865 and 1890 needed the literary department of *The Nation* more than one who lived in Boston or New York. Most of the books written in America were by New England, New York, and Philadelphia authors, and in those communities literary criticism was evolved by social contact in clubs and other gatherings. We had nothing of the sort in Cleveland, where a writer of books walking down Euclid Avenue would have been stared at as a somewhat remarkable personage. The literary columns of *The Nation*

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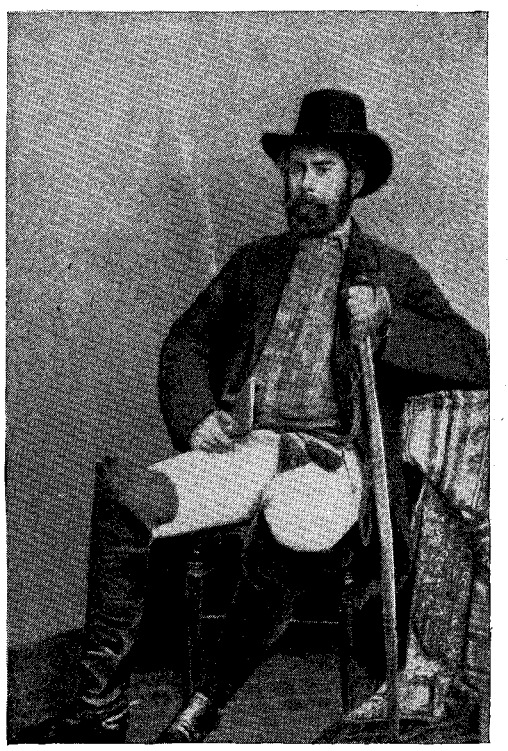
were therefore our most important link between our practical life and the literary world. I used to copy into my 'Index Rerum' long extracts from important reviews, in which the writers appeared to have a thorough grasp of their subjects; and these I read and reread as I would a significant passage in a favorite book. In the days when many of us were profoundly influenced by Herbert Spencer's 'Sociology' I was somewhat astonished to read one week in *The Nation*, in a review of Pollock's 'Introduction to the



Edwin Lawrence Godkin

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As Mr. Godkin appeared when war reporter for the London *Daily News* during the Crimean campaign, just prior to his becoming an American citizen.

Science of Politics,' these words: 'Herbert Spencer's contributions to political and historical science seem to us mere commonplaces, sometimes false, sometimes true, but in both cases trying to disguise their essential flatness and commonness in a garb of dogmatic formalism.' Such an opinion, evidencing a conflict between two intellectual guides, staggered me, and it was with some curiosity that I looked subsequently, when the 'Index to Periodicals' came out, to see who had the temerity thus to belittle Spencer—the greatest political philosopher, so some of his disciples thought, since Aristotle. I ascertained that the writer of the review was James Bryce, and, whatever else might be thought, it could not be denied that the controversy was one between giants. I can, I think, date the beginning of my emancipation from Spencer from that review in 1891.

"In the same year I read a discriminating eulogy of George Bancroft, ending with an intelligent criticism of his history which produced on me a marked impression. The reviewer wrote: Bancroft falls into 'that error so common with the graphic school of historians—the exaggerated estimate of manuscripts or fragmentary material at the expense of what is printed and permanent. . . . But a fault far more serious than this is one which Mr. Bancroft shared with his historical contemporaries, but in which he far exceeded any of them—an utter ignoring of the very meaning and significance of a quotation-mark.' Sound and scientific doctrine is this; and the whole article exhibited a thorough knowledge of our colonial and revolutionary history which inspired confidence in the conclusions of the writer, who, I later ascertained, was Thomas Wentworth Higginson."

Mr. Rhodes gives some indication of the variety of the contributors to *The Nation*, intending to refute the imputation, often made, that its criticism was always destructive. He says:

"There were many reviewers from Harvard and Yale; and undoubtedly other Eastern colleges were well represented. The University of Wisconsin furnished at least one contributor, as probably did the University of Michigan and other Western colleges. Men in Washington, New York, and Boston, not in academic life, were drawn upon; a soldier of the Civil War, living in Cincinnati, a man of affairs, sent many reviews. James Bryce was an occasional contributor, and at least three notable reviews came from the pen of Albert V. Dicey. In 1885, Godkin, in speaking of *The Nation's* department of Literature and Art, wrote that 'the list of those who have contributed to the columns of the paper from the first issue to the present day contains a large number of the most eminent names in American literature, science, art, philosophy, and law.' With men so gifted, and chosen from all parts of the country, uniformly destructive criticism could not have prevailed. Among them were optimists as well as pessimists, and men as independent in thought as was Godkin himself."

THE MODERN APPEAL OF ENGLISH PROSE

THE prose of our day is formed on a different principle from that of the last century. It makes its appeal, says the writer who is responsible for this assertion, not to the ear, but to the eye. It is "the representative and perpetuation of things seen. In a word, it is picturesque." The great prose of the earlier day, extending from the time of the authorized version of the Bible to the time of Newman and Ruskin, says this anonymous writer in the London *Academy* (September 12), "had for inspiration and control one common power—the sense of rhythm." Without entirely deserting this power of enthralling the ear, the prose of today has become, at its best, "like an agreeable, romantic landscape, with light and shadow, with clear and beautiful hues of dawn or evening, with sharp salience of outline as in summer twilight." In this respect, the writer points out, "it is admirably adapted to many things, and especially to that laborious minuteness of scientific description which many writers appear to deem the chief office of literature." In thus passing from the earlier control, it is further observed, the result is "as tho the master of sonorous, magnificent music should leave his organ and subdue his hand to the pettier practise of the brush, attempting so the expression of the large harmonies of the ancient instrument." Where the new characteristic first appeared the writer does not attempt to say, but he notes the author in whose works it is found in full swing. Thus:

"In few is the fresh control to be noted as absolute and exclusive. There is, however, one writer who, we may assert, reveals a full subjection to the new impulse, and he is of all recent prose craftsmen the most influential and the most admired—Robert Louis Stevenson. For good or for ill he has stamped his impression violently upon the prose of our day as upon obedient wax, winning such an esteem as is but seldom accorded to the infinite capacity for taking pains. How much of his immediate popularity may be due to his insistent preaching of a gospel which, unlike ancient gospels, can hardly be distasteful to any; how much of it is due to a personality which has been portrayed with so cunning a semblance of naïveté we need not now inquire. Assuredly that attitude to life and death, that gaiety of mutual encouragement, that careful effusiveness of candor, have made a strong appeal to men touched with a perhaps undue sense of

> The heavy and the weary weight
> Of all this unintelligible world;

and who are, maybe, rather too readily persuaded that the world is a strange place in which to preserve a cheerful courage, is a kind of heroic triumph. Nevertheless, it is equally plain that, but for a style marvelously well suited to this personal 'philosophy,' a style of pleasant bravado and ostentatious strenuousness, Stevenson would have failed to command the admiration of at least half

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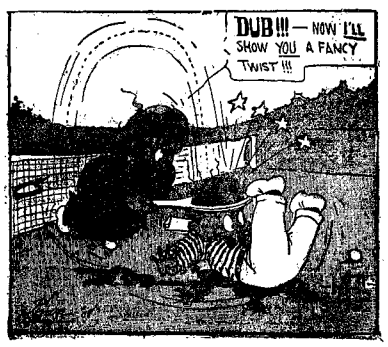
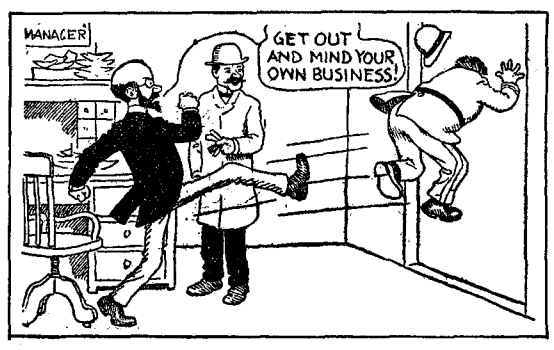
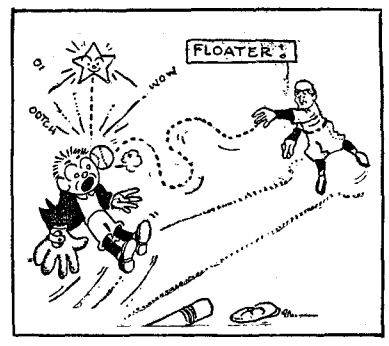


A MAN AND HIS WIFE PLAYING TENNIS.



WHAT HAPPENS TO A "COP" WHO ARRESTS SPECULATORS.



THE RULING PASSION.

SOME SAMPLE COMICS

The comic supplement is charged with "lowering the standard of literary appreciation and debasing the morals of the children of this country."

of those who now regard his work as the final excellence of English prose. There are many, many readers who are fascinated by the landscape variety of Stevenson's writing; and there are many authors now busily engaged in securing their reputations who show an almost slavish acceptance of his lead. . . . . .

"In Stevenson's books is seen the picturesque mode at its best, but there are signs that he knew its dangers. Does it not appear that, in his later work, in 'Weir of Hermiston,' for example, he saw the peril of this perpetual sacrifice to curious brilliance of phrase, and yielded himself to the older and surer control? That his influence has been so wide and strong is not wholly to be regretted; at least he incites to a careful precision of language, and that incentive is never unnecessary. But alack! his influence does not end with this salutary impulse. 'Brilliant' writers are emulous of his faults, and the worship of the striking epithet, the subordination of all to the one meretricious effect, has brought forth that flashy, indiscriminate, 'hit-or-miss' style which is everywhere the bane of current writing."

Pater is naturally the next one mentioned, tho in his case it has to be admitted that Pater, "while apparently yielding to the new influence, while seeming even more meticulous than others in his ambition for the right word, never denies the dominance of the old tradition." Further:

"One quality he has in common with Johnson—a patient, scholarly discrimination of the meaning of words and phrases, and the manifold implications that gather so wonderfully around them; but he extends it to the subtleties of moods and ideas with an apprehension far more alert and delicate than Johnson's. To this resolute, conscientious precision is to be referred the occasional heaviness and slowness of movement which may be found in his prose, tho even there one is yet aware of the rhythm, albeit cumbered and retarded by the author's overscrupulousness. At the foundation of Pater's conception of prose there is an architectural idea. His phrases, sentences, paragraphs are controlled by a principle that is not purely of the eye or the ear, but a harmony of both. He is a builder; but the noble walls of such severe rectitude and faultless delicacy have risen to music. How well he knew the essential office of prose as representative of sound rather than of sight is to be recognized in his curious endeavor toward a vocal effect by that idiosyncrasy of 'Well!' and 'say!' and other peculiarities of punctuation."

The writer speaks of the prose of Mr. Henry James as one to whose virtue "less than justice has perhaps been done" because his "art is so original, subtle, and perplexing." He sees in it the following "curious, elusive characteristic with which, no doubt, every reader will be acquainted, and none find it easy to describe."

Thus:

"It is, perhaps, best exprest by saying that there is a strange sense of whispering and listening—faint reverberations straying through this rare prose which, in a way entirely peculiar to Mr. James, sometimes astonishes and sometimes puzzles, but seldom fails to delight."

The conclusion of the whole matter is put in these words:

"But there seem to be no more than a few exceptions to the usurpation of the picturesque style; and since the appeal is now so exclusively to the eye, since the 'rhythm of prose' has become so rare a thing, it is remarkable how deficient in loftiness, wing, power, passion, current writing has become. Save the authors already named, and a few others who, like them, have maintained their fidelity to the old impulse and so preserved the echo of the old beauty, to whom can we look for any fit utterance of thoughts beyond the common or hopes above the mean? English prose seems to have diminished grievously from its full-flowing glory, and one is irresistibly impelled to recall the eloquent lament of Wordsworth:

> That this most famous Stream in Bogs and Sands
> Should perish.

It is the plain business of criticism (to use a tiresome phrase) to keep uncorrupted the standard of noble prose, tho the sins of vulgarity and violence be multiplied daily."

SERIOUS EFFECT OF THE "COMICS"

THE coarse and brutal type of fun set before our children by the comic sections of the Sunday newspapers debases not only their esthetic but their moral standards, asserts Miss Maud Summers. Miss Summers, who is said to be one of the best known story-tellers for children in this country, uttered this warning in the course of an address before the American Playgrounds Congress which recently convened in New York City. The stories told pictorially by these supplements, and so eagerly watched for each week by thousands of children, emphasize and apparently condone "deceit, cunning, and disrespect for gray hairs." As quoted in the New York *Times* Miss Summers says:

"The comic supplement of the Sunday newspaper is lowering the standard of literary appreciation and debasing the morals of the children of this country. It teaches children to laugh when boys throw water from an upper window upon an apple-woman, or outwit an old and infirm man. Humor has its place in the literature of childhood, and it would be well if gifted writers for children could be found capable of substituting genuine fun for the coarse, vulgar type now so prominent.

"The child learns in but one way, by reproducing in his own activity the thing he wishes to be. By means of the imagination the child forms a mental picture, which he holds in mind and strives to imitate. Therefore, the most vital purpose of the story is to give high ideals which are reproduced in character."

It is consequently of the utmost importance, she goes on to say, that stories for children, whether told pictorially or verbally, shall have at heart a spiritual truth. "This truth," she explains, "may be any one of the many virtues, such as generosity, kindness, hospitality, courage, heroism, and chivalry." Moreover, "it should be worked out in terms of cause and effect, according to the immutable law of literature, the law of compensation, which rewards the good, and of retributive justice, which punishes the bad."

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LOG-ROLLING FOR CHESTERTON

SOME anonymous English writer is roundly accused by a reviewer in *The Outlook* (London, September 5) of the literary sin of log-rolling. An "elaborately foolish book"—as the reviewer calls it—has been written about no less a person than Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Who the writer of the book actually is causes considerable interest among the literary paragraphers. The reviewer in *The Outlook* admits that "only a cleverish person could have written it," and hints that it came from the clique surrounding the modern Dr. Johnson, for the book contains reproductions of "four photographs of 'G. K. C.' at the interesting ages of thirteen, seventeen, thirty-one, and apparently in the present maturity of his intellectual charms." Mr. Clement Shorter in *The Sphere* (London) says he "should not be very much surprized to hear that it was Mr. Chesterton himself." It is dedicated to Mrs. Chesterton, "the cleverest woman in the world." Mr. Shorter adds without trying to enforce the point as argument: "Every sensible husband thinks his wife that, altho Mr. Barrie's brilliant play ['What Every Woman Knows'] seems to imply that only women know that they are cleverer than the men." At all events, the book, which ought later to become known on this side the water, gives some personal details concerning its subject that are interesting especially in the sarcastic way the reviewer for *The Outlook* reports them. After imagining the author and Mr. Chesterton to settle the responsibility for the book "when they next meet at their favored tavern in Fleet Street," the reviewer goes on:

"The great man must be handled gently, for we learn that, tho in his benign moments he unbends over a toy theater, he seldom walks the streets without a sword-stick in his right hand and a revolver hidden within the folds of his romantic cape. 'He talks, especially in argument, with powerful voice and gesture. He laughs at his own jokes loudly and with unaffected enjoyment.' But as his habits are strictly moderate (he will 'sit for hours over a bumper of Burgundy') we trust that the mimic Dr. Johnson will be content to dispose of the simian Mr. Boswell with nothing worse than a burst of his Rabelaisian laughter.

"After all, it is very good advertisement for Mr. Chesterton, and will relieve him from the necessity of advertising himself—a task which his simple nature would abhor. We make no excuse for introducing the personal details about his daily life, for the author declares that they are essential to a proper estimate of the published works. 'There may be men whose art work is a thing utterly separate from their personality. I do not know. I can not conceive what they can be like; but they may exist. One thing is certain: Mr. Chesterton is not such a man. To him thought and conduct are alike expressions of human personality.' This passage—Boswell junior's, not Johnson minor's—is a fair example of the writing throughout the book. The greater number of its pages not devoted to nauseating eulogy are taken up with what the author thinks of what Mr. Chesterton has said or written about some other author or critic. It is like a parcel of Japanese boxes, one inside the other, and nothing in the last."

Lest Mr. Chesterton should be too much puffed up by the book in which he has tried to reveal himself or in which "the unkind friend" has set him forth, the present reviewer gives him another side of the shield. He writes:

"Mr. Chesterton, fresh with the daily or weekly papers which he honors with his signed contributions, provides capital reading for idle minutes. For he has a quaint wit of his own, a wide extent of uncoordinated reading, and an independent mind. Into everything he publishes he throws a personal note which is not unattractive. In some ways, perhaps, tho more pretentious, he is almost as racy as Mr. G. R. Sims in *The Referee*. But he might do much better work, as his 'Browning' showed, if he could escape from his own flattered ego and forget the gaping toadies who are forever adjuring him to be himself. The fear is that he will not grow tired of them soon enough to make a fresh start. But how is a consciously clever young man to find his bearings when he reads that 'discussing Mr. Chesterton is not a question of literary criticism; it is a question of practical politics'? The author is at great pains to trace the progress of his hero through the phases of opinion undergone by most lads who are trying to think for themselves. To the reader who looks upon Mr. Chesterton as a subtle and suggestive, if sometimes perverse, critic of letters, it is a matter of complete indifference why he became a pro-Boer and whether his home-rule principles for Ireland are consistent with basic imperialism. We care not at all about Mr. Frederic Harrison's positivism when he is elucidating Tennyson or about Lord Morley's radicalism when he is discussing Voltaire's life and writings. It was because Mr. Chesterton had not apparently grown out of an unduly lingering youthfulness that his 'Browning,' in spite of its charm at the outset, became tiresome long before the end. It recalls the archness of an elderly and not too well-preserved virgin lady. What is the matter with Mr. Chesterton, or has been hitherto, is that apparently he can not stay a moderately long course. In the sycophantic volume from an anonymous critic there have been reproduced some striking verses which we never read since they were first published, yet they had not altogether vanished from the memory. As a minor poet Mr. Chesterton had a favorable beginning, and his criticism is illuminated with many bright flashes, *e.g.*, when he says of Dickens that 'whenever he tried to describe change in a character he made a mess of it, as in the repentance of Dombey or the apparent deterioration of Boffin.'"

Other reviewers, it must be said in fairness, do not take the book as so much a matter of offense. "A Man of Kent" who writes in *The British Weekly*, thinks it "by no means a bad or a stupid book," tho his chief gratitude to the author, whoever he may be, is that at last it has been let out that Mr. Chesterton's middle name is "Keith."

WHAT KILLED HENRY IRVING

IN the concluding chapter of Ellen Terry's memoirs (*McClure's*, October) she writes of the last days of Henry Irving. The doctor had warned Irving not to play "The Bells" again after an illness that attacked him in the spring of 1905. He saw the "terrible emotional strain 'The Bells' put upon Henry," writes Miss Terry—"how he never could play the part of *Matthias* 'on his head,' as he could *Louis XI.*, for example." Miss Terry goes on in words almost implying that *Matthias* killed him. We read:

"Every time he heard the sound of bells, the throbbing of his heart must have nearly killed him. He used always to turn quite white—there was no trick about it. It was imagination acting physically on the body.

"His death as *Matthias*—the death of a strong, robust man—was different from all his other stage deaths. He did really almost die—he imagined death with such horrible intensity. His eyes would disappear upward, his face grow gray, his limbs cold.

"No wonder, then, that the first time that the Wolverhampton doctor's warning was disregarded, and Henry played 'The Bells' at Bradford, his heart could not stand the strain. Within twenty-four hours of his last death as *Matthias*, he was dead.

"What a heroic thing was that last performance of *Becket* which came between! I am told by those who were in the company at the time that he was obviously suffering and dazed this last night of life. But he went through it all as usual. All that he had done for years, he did faithfully for the last time.

"Yes, I know it seems sad to the ordinary mind that he should have died in the entrance to a hotel in a country town, with no friend, no relation near him; only his faithful and devoted servant, Walter Collinson, whom—as was not his usual custom—he had asked to drive back to the hotel with him that night, was there. Do I not feel the tragedy of the beautiful body, for so many years the house of a thousand souls, being laid out in death by hands faithful and devoted enough, but not the hands of his kindred either in blood or in sympathy? . . . . . .

"I do feel it, yet I know it was more appropriate to such a man than the deathbed where friends and relations weep. Henry Irving belonged to England, not to a family. England showed that she knew it when she buried him in Westminster Abbey."

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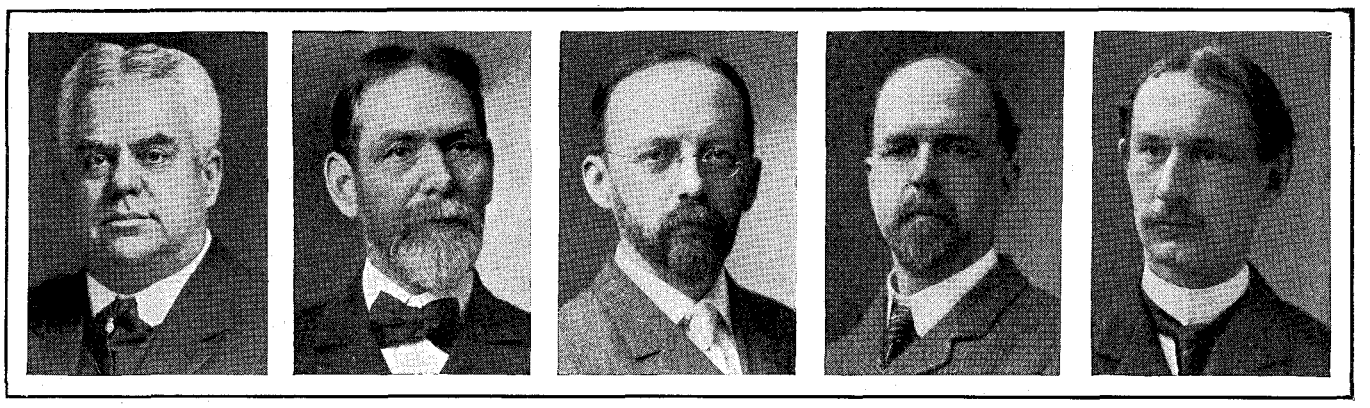

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bain, F. W. An Incarnation of the Snow. Translated from the Original Manuscript. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 108. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Barnes-Grundy, Mabel. Hilary on Her Own. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Begbie, Harold. Tables of Stone. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Benson, Ramsey. A Lord of Lands. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Bradford, Charles. The Angler's Guide—A Handbook of the Haunts and Habits of the Popular Game Fishes, inland and marine. With their Portraits and an Alphabetical index of over fourteen hundred local names. A Record of the Favorite Baits, Rods, and Tackle of the Expert Angler, and a Summary of the Fishing Resorts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 155. Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.: The Nassau Press.

Brown, Charles Reynolds. The Strange Ways of God—A Study in the Book of Job. 12mo, pp. 73. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 75 cents net.

Bullock, Charles Jesse. Introduction to the Study of Economics. 12mo, pp. 619. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Burnham, Clara Louise. The Leaven of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 329. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Burton, Frederick R. Strongheart. Founded on William G. de Mille's Play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Carman, Bliss. The Making of Personality. 12mo, frontispiece. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 166. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

Colby, Charles W. Canadian Types of the Old Régime, 1608–1698. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. ix–366. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75 net.

Coolidge, Archibald Cary. The United States as a World Power. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Corelli, Marie. Holy Orders; The Tragedy of a Quiet Life. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Cotes, Mrs. Everard. Cousin Cinderella. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Davis, George B. The Elements of International Law. With an Account of Its Origin, Sources, and Historical Development. 12mo, pp. xxx–673. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

The study of international law has been rendered doubly necessary in this country since a quasiimperial policy has brought the United States into closer contact with the great Powers of Europe and their interests in Asia. The present volume contains a compendious history of this science from the earliest times. While the work of Judge Davis has been before the public for several years and has received the appreciation which it so well merits, this third and most recent edition has moved with the course of events and has kept pace with the great changes which have taken place in the relations of those states which are to be considered as parties to the law of nations. America became an important member of the company of the Great Powers as soon as she began to move in foreign international politics. It was this country that was instrumental in bringing about the treaty of Portsmouth, and it was at the suggestion of President Roosevelt that the Czar of Russia convened the last Peace Conference at The Hague. A summarized account of the conclusions reached at this Conference is contained in the present volume, with full texts of the several treaties and declarations concluded there. Mr. Davis has put under obligation not only every student of law, but every publicist and newspaper editor who needs a reliable book of reference on the international questions of the hour.

De Musset, Paul. Mr. Wind and Madam Rain. Translated, with Permission of the author, by Emily Makepeace. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 126. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Gael, Shane Na. Irish Toasts. 16mo, pp. 111. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co.

Gerry, Margarita Spalding. The Toy Shop: A Romantic Story of Lincoln the Man. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 50. New York: Harper & Bros.

Green, Olive. How to Cook Meat and Poultry. 16mo, pp. 504. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hichens, Robert. A Spirit in Prison. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 663. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Holland, Rupert Sargent. Builders of United Italy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Huntington, Helen. The Sovereign Good. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hyatt, Stanley Portal. The Little Brown Brother. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Inchbold, A. G. Lisbon and Cintra—With some account of other cities and historical sites in Portugal. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–247. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Light that Failed. 16mo, pp. 339. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Kuhns, Oscar. The Sense of the Infinite—A Study of the Transcendental Element in Literature, Life, and Religion. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

L. G. T. Three Years Behind the Guns: The True Chronicles of a "Diddy-Box." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Lee, Charles C. Character Building, or The Life of the College-Bred Woman. 12mo, pp. 206.

McIvor, Ivor Ben. Scottish Toasts. 16mo, pp. 109. New York: H. M. Caldwell & Co.

McCallum, A. N., and **Horn,** P. W. The New Century Spelling Book—in two parts—For Primary and Grammar Grades. 16mo, pp. 176. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Mathews, Frances Aymar. The Flame Dancer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Minot, Charles S. The Problem of Age, Growth, and Death. 8vo, pp. 280. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

While this volume forms a number in "The Science Series" of the publishers and is mainly of interest to professional biologists, as its chapters are based on a course of lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, they naturally possess a more or less general and popular interest. The thesis of the work is "the increase in the amount of protoplasm" in living organisms. "The increase to be considered is not that which takes place at large in the body of the growing animal, but that which takes place within the limits of single cells, and occurs in such a manner that the proportion between the cell-body and the nucleus in volume of bulk is changed—the cell-body becoming relatively either larger, as more frequently happens, or smaller, as happens in special cases." Dr. Minot thinks he can find by studying the proportion between the nucleus and the cell-body certain laws which elucidate the problems of growth, differentiation, death, and sex. In illustrating the problem of old age and death as explained by this theory, which he styles cytomorphosis, the writer sometimes comes near the opinions of Dr. Osler, altho opposed to him biologically. In his chapter or lecture on "The Four Laws of Age" he says that: "The great majority of men lose the power of learning, doubtless some more and some less, we will say, at twenty-five years. Few men after twenty-five are able to learn much." "I think that Dr. Osler probably took a far too amiable view of mankind," *i.e.*, in declaring that "the man of forty years is seldom the productive man."

But while Dr. Osler maintains that "a man is as old as his arteries," and seven other biologists whom Dr. Minot enumerates have each a different theory of degeneration and death, these, he affirms, all "are to be rejected, condemned, and fought against." Yet he modestly states, with regard to his own theory of cytomorphosis, that the subjects discust in his present book have "received relatively little attention from biologists." He, therefore, has relied "almost exclusively upon his own investigation; accordingly the conclusions have a personal character, in the sense that they have not yet been subjected to the critical judgment of biologists." In other words, the author can make a claim which gives additional value to his work. His views are to a

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large extent new—he is here throwing down his gauntlet to the biological world.

Miyakawa, Masuji. Powers of the American People—Congress, President, and Courts—According to the Evolution of Constitutional Construction. Second Edition, completely revised throughout, with extensive additions. 8vo, pp. 431. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

Molnar, Ferenc. The Devil. Adapted by Oliver Herford by exclusive arrangement with the author. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 167. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

Montgomery, L. M. Anne of Green Gables. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 429. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Moore, John Bassett (Collected and Edited by). The Works of James Buchanan: Comprising his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Volume IV., 1838–1841. 8vo, pp. viii–512. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Little Brown Jug of Kildare. 12mo, illustrated. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill Co. $1.50.

O'Higgins, Harvey J. A Grand Army Man. Founded on the Play by David Belasco, Pauline Phelps, and Marion Short. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Phillips, Stephen, and **Carr,** J. Comyns. Faust. Freely adapted from Goethe's dramatic Poem. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Randolph, Edgar F. Inter-Ocean Hunting Tales. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 173. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co. $1.

Rankin, Carroll Watson. The Adopting of Rosa Marie (A Sequel to Dandelion Cottage). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Sanders, Lloyd. The Holland House Circle. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxv–384. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Sheehy, Jerry. Heat and Cold; or, The Key to the Universe. 8vo, pp. 259. San Francisco: Dempster Brothers.

Somerville, E. Æ., and **Ross,** Martin. Further Experiences of an Irish R.M. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Strong, Augustus Hopkins. Outlines of Systematic Theology, Designed for the use of Theological Students. 8vo, pp. xxviii–274. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press. $2.50.

Tappan, Eva March. Letters from Colonial Children. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Thompson, J. Arthur. Heredity. 8vo, pp. 605. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The author proposes in this work to set forth in a clear and simple manner the phenomena of heredity and inheritance as far as these are known and recognized by scientific men. We find in his work a concise and exhaustive statement of those general conclusions upon this subject which are recognized as indisputable. The more important theories which scientific men have formulated in the matter are thoroughly expounded. Particularly valuable are Professor Thompson's observations with regard to the practical aspect of this doctrine. He has, moreover, brought his treatment of this important subject quite up to the most recent results arrived at by modern science. As a corollary to the doctrine of evolution, heredity is treated by him, not as Darwinism, for he follows Weismann in believing that there is no sufficient evidence extant to warrant a belief in the transmission of acquired characteristics. He shows himself to be a fully equipped and cautious investigator, and beginning with a clear and complete definition of heredity and inheritance, he gives us an analysis of the various modes of physical reproduction. He next considers the oscillating variation in hereditary types and describes in a highly satisfactory manner the physical basis of reproduction, a subject which is fully illustrated by microscopic diagrams. It is on this point especially that he has shown how far science has prest on beyond what we may almost call the crude guesses made by Darwin in the domain of heredity. The laboratory and the microscope have furnished scientific certainty to what the early evolutionists merely surmised, while these more accurate instruments have been enabled to analyze and sometimes to disprove what at first was eagerly accepted as almost a revelation. While physiologists and biologists will find in this work the most complete summary of the results arrived at on the subject by physical research, Professor Thompson has also briefly outlined the social and moral aspects of the problem.

In spite of its condensation, this is the only book in the language which has methodically handled heredity from its origin in physical reproduction to its further development in social phenomena. The work is enriched with an exhaustive bibliography of some ninety-five pages, as well as an index.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Mad Anthony's Scout: A Story of the Winter of 1777–78. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 385. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Tyrrell, George. Medievalism: A Reply to Cardinal Mercier. 12mo, pp. viii–210. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Viele, Herman Knickerbocker. Heartbreak Hill. A Comedy Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Duffield & Co.

Walling, William English. Russia's Message. 8vo, pp. 476. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

A novel with a purpose or a problem novel is sometimes read as children take a bitter powder in a spoonful of jam. It loses all credit, all charm and fascination when once it is found to convey a moral or propound a doctrine or a fad. History with a purpose is a much more dangerous thing to read as it is a much more risky thing to write. Yet Mr. Walling, the socialist and journalist who lives or has lived in a university settlement in New York City, purposes in this present work to write an account of the political condition of things in Russia at this moment, from the point of view that Russia is to be the political instructor of the world and is inaugurating a new Saturnian age, which is to serve as a pattern to all other civilized nations. He accordingly dedicates his work "to the men and women who in all walks of life are contending against forces that are trying to introduce into America the despotism and class-rule of Eastern Europe." Yet Eastern Europe, at least as far as theories go, is successfully opposing despotism and class rule, he declares. In this chapter on "Russia's Message" he tells us:

"The Russian Revolution gives the world more than a social program. The new Russian ideas tend to revolutionize the very basis of modern thought, not only with regard to society, but with regard to all life. They tend to revolutionize the *method of reasoning and feeling of every individual* (the italics are ours). They attack the modern religion."

"The Russian people are reaching a new conception of life, even of science, art, and religion."

"This is the reason why Russia is leading, not only in social thinking and ideals, but in all the realms of spiritual life."

Such is the conclusion he comes to after having spent some years in Russia conversing with her statesmen, reformers, and revolutionaries. Many books have already been written to describe the condition of things in the Czar's Empire as Mr. Walling describes them, and what he can possibly mean when he talks of Russia "leading the world" after giving the account set down in this volume is to us incomprehensible. Russia, according to his testimony, has failed in her so-called revolution because it has been checked by what he styles "the slow massacre system." "The Czar's Army of Revenge" has always been on hand as the "peasant parties abandon hope in the Douma." The only message to the nations which Russia has so far conveyed is that of revolutionary failure, revolutionary vacillation, and anarchy.

We must credit the author with giving us a great deal of learned socialistic disquisition, yet the work is dry and we think he made a mistake in the course he took when he declares, "I have not dwelt on personal experience." In a work of this sort the *ego* is everything and dialog the great lightener of tedium in political writing. We must not forget to mention the forty-six pages of excellent photographs, the appendix containing documents connected with the so-called revolution, and the full index with which he has equipped his book.

Walsh, Joseph (Edited by). Fourth Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Feb. 1, 1906, to Feb. 1, 1907. An account of the General and Special Clinical and Pathological work done by Members of the Staff at the Institute during the year. 8vo, pp. 430. Philadelphia: Henry Phipps Institute.

Wilson, Woodrow. Constitutional Government in the United States. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Yeats, William B., and Lady **Gregory.** The Unicorn from the Stars, and other Plays. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Zwemer, Samuel M., F.R.G.S., and **Brown,** Arthur Judson, D.D. The Nearer and Farther East: Outline Studies of Moslem Lands and of Siam, Burma, and Korea. Map. 12mo, pp. xi–325. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents net.

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CURRENT POETRY

The Gloucester Mother.

By Sarah Orne Jewett.

When Autumn winds are high
They wake and trouble me,
With thoughts of people lost
A-coming on the coast,
And all the ships at sea.

How dark, how dark and cold,
And fearful in the waves,
Are tired folk who lie not still
And quiet in their graves;—
In moving waters deep,
That will not let men sleep
As they may sleep on any hill;
May sleep ashore till time is old,
And all the earth is frosty cold.—
Under the flowers a thousand springs
They sleep and dream of many things.

God bless them all who die at sea!
If they must sleep in restless waves,
God make them dream they are ashore,
With grass above their graves.

—*McClure's Magazine* (October).

The Toiler.

By Theodosia Garrison.

Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late.
So brief the sunlight and this task so great,
What wonder that I yearn to drop the strand
And mar the pattern with a ruthless hand
Of this I weave, and, in the weaving, hate!

What profits it if, long compelled to wait,
At twilight by the finished work I stand
Too weary for that gipsying I planned?
Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late.

My truant comrades call without the gate,
'Ah, little sister, throw a jest at fate,
And laugh, and join us." All the spring-thrilled land
Lures me with sweet insistence and command.
Taskmistress Life, be once compassionate,
Nay, let me play a while ere day grows late.

—*Cosmopolitan Magazine* (November).

PERSONAL

King Edward Free from Debt.—Edward of England is reported as wearing a smile of such unusual breadth and amiability as to excite remark among those who see him. His good spirits are explained in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Sun* as due to the fact that this monarch of a worldwide empire is out of debt! It seems that when Edward was Prince of Wales, and Queen Victoria was living in retirement, he had to act as representative of the Crown on many occasions, receive foreign monarchs, and live in a style suitable to a sovereign, on an income of $400,000 a year. Victoria was enjoying an income of $3,000,000. We read further:

For some ten years things went on smoothly enough externally while the Prince got deeper and deeper into debt. At length the day came when the Rothschilds would no longer provide money for him. An appeal for assistance made to Queen Victoria met with a refusal; her son's extravagance, she said, ought not to be encouraged.

It was only when the Prince threatened to throw himself on the generosity of Parliament, a procedure most distasteful to Queen Victoria, because she had to resort to it so often for her numerous family, that she was moved on two occasions to provide some assistance. Then arose a series of private benefactors who either from personal devotion or worldly ambition devoted their wealth to restoring the Prince's financial position.

The first of these was Sir James Mackenzie, a man who had begun life as a working hat-maker. He went to India in the days when the India Company's officials, military and civil, wore wonderful headgear,

You and Henry Thoreau

HENRY THOREAU—bless him!—proved that a man can live happily on twenty-seven cents a week and have two-thirds of his time to himself. He lived on the shore of Walden Pond in a little cabin built mostly of second-hand boards which he bought of an Irish laborer for $4.25.

But Henry didn't buy his breakfast-food in nice paper boxes with pictures on 'em, modern style. He dug it out of his field back of the Pond with his own brown hands.

And what an appetite he had!

But Thoreau was a strange, shy man who didn't care shucks for what we call "comforts." YOU are not at all like him. YOU want to live in a nice house, have your friends around you, be able to take a trip somewhere once in a while, and be worth a little money sometime or other and take things easy.

Isn't it so?

Of course it is, and it is all right for you to have that kind of an ambition. *Thrift* is a good target for any man or woman to aim at and an easy one to hit —*if you are a member of The Fortune Colony,* an institution which will help you on the dollar-side of your life as nothing else does or can.

Now you really ought to read *two books.*

For your heart's sake you should read Henry Thoreau's "Walden," which you can get at the book store; for your pocket's sake you should read *"How to Build a Fortune in Ten Years,"* which you can only get by writing to me. It doesn't cost *you* anything—all you have to do is to ask for it. It tells all about The Fortune Colony and how you may belong to it. You will probably like it well enough to let your friends read it.

Do you want it?

Richard Wightman

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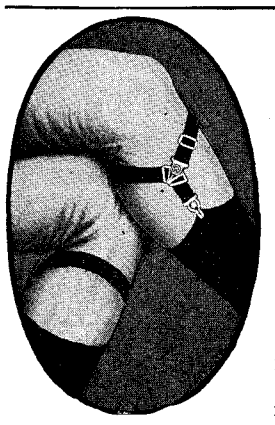

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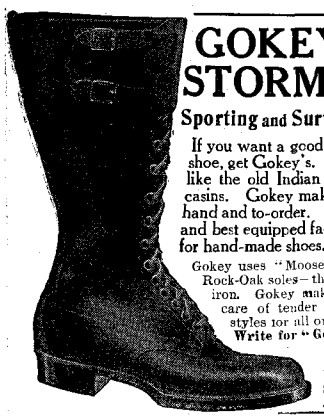

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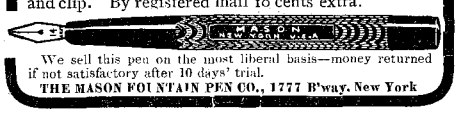

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which the native princes sought to copy. Coming into contact with these princes to supply their wants in headdresses, Mackenzie made a great fortune. During the Indian Mutiny many princes entrusted their priceless stores of jewels to his safekeeping until peace and quiet returned once more.

One of Sir James Mackenzie's acts of generosity was to buy in the name of the Prince one of the finest estates near Ascot to enable him to keep up royal style during race week, as Queen Victoria had limited him to a very reduced program for this great society function. Unfortunately Sir James died suddenly without having the time to settle his affairs and without making a will, so that the Prince was brought face to face with a demand to pay some $1,600,000 to the executors.

This difficulty was solved by a second benefactor, Baron de Hirsch, who assumed the responsibility of the debt. The Baron had already in 1890 enabled the Prince to pay back to Kaiser William II. the money he had borrowed from his sister, the wife of the Emperor Frederick. Soon after the Baron, too, died without arranging as to the repayment of the sums he had advanced.

Cecil Rhodes and his South-African associates were the saviors of the future master of the British Empire from these new difficulties. How far the Prince participated in their speculations is known only to those most closely connected with them.

At last the Prince became King. Every one expected that Parliament would at once be asked to relieve him of the heavy burden of debt that weighed upon him, for Queen Victoria had left most of her fortune to the younger members of her family. To every one's astonishment no such request was made, and the Government announced that the civil list would not be increased. The King had found another solution.

Three tried friends, Sir Edward Cassel, the Anglo-German financier, who had earned renown and wealth in Egypt; Lord Farquhar, governor of one of London's greatest banks, and Lord Esher, a partner of Sir Edward Cassel's, assumed all the King's debts and undertook the administration of his whole income, public and private.

They established a sinking-fund, signed insurance-policies, and with their great financial opportunities realized great profits by successful investments. A few years of this energetic treatment enabled them to wipe out the royal indebtedness, and now for a year the balance has been in favor of Edward VII. And that is why Edward now wears the smile that Europe envies him.

The Sultan's Chief Assassin.—Zia Bey, formerly the head of the Sultan's secret police, who fled Turkey when the new order gained control, was in New York for a few days recently, and told in an *Evening Post* interview how he was advanced from obscure Tatar origin to become the prefect of police in Constantinople, and then to the Yildiz Kiosk to deal with the secrets of the Government. His story was at once denied by the Turkish representatives here, but later dispatches from London confirmed his identity. He said of Abdul Hamid:

Sultan Hamid is an intelligent man, but suspicious, selfish, cruel, and corrupt. His face is imposing, but cowardice and fear are constantly in his eyes. It will make the boldest man shudder to see the padishah pass by, bent, trembling, looking to everything and everybody.

Whatever happened in the palace and in the Empire was done by his order. Of course ministers around him were accomplices. Ferik Pasha, the Grand Vizier, Saraskar (Commander-general), Riza Pasha, Izzet Pasha, and Faim Pasha, all of them men of obscure origin and not real Turks, joined hand in hand for wholesale murders and atrocities.

Of his own red career he remarked:

I was the head spy, next to Faim Pasha, who was executed after I escaped, and whose body was thrown to the dogs in the streets. My duty was to receive reports from the spy lieutenants and turn them over to the Sultan. Abdul Hamid, from morning to late

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night, passed his time in reading these reports. Then the master would call me in and order me to do away with the man who was reported being mixt in a revolutionary plot. Then the man was brought to Yildiz. Seldom were any questions put to him. He was shot, or thrown into the Sea of Marmora with an iron ring tied to his feet. His property was confiscated, and divided among the palace officials. In fact, such booty went mostly to Faim Pasha or myself.

Faim Pasha was my superior in the matters which you call old régime. He was the arch-terror of the land.

One day Faim Pasha walked into an Armenian diamond-dealer's shop and selected gems worth at least one hundred thousand dollars, and told the dealer that they were to be taken to the palace for the Sultan. The gems were neither paid for nor returned to the merchant, instead the man was beaten and threatened with a long term of imprisonment.

To arrest innocent individuals in order to extort money from their wealthy relatives was a common trick. The Armenian massacres were all premeditated, plotted, and carried out by the officers at Yildiz with the consent of Abdul Hamid to enable Nazim and Izzet Pashas to make their fortunes.

In 1895, when Nazim Pasha was the head of police, and I was the prefect in Constantinople, the Armenian revolutionary demonstration was planned at the police headquarters. Sislian and Stephan Melik, two prominent members of the Armenian Hinchakist committee, with Nazim Pasha, arranged the whole affair, and, when the demonstration took place at Babali, thousands of Armenians were massacred. For years the Armenian patriots couldn't understand why this demonstration had been made, and how it had been known to Nazim Pasha weeks before.

The same methods were followed in 1896, when the Armenian Droshakists entered the Ottoman Bank with bombs. Weeks before that Nazim Pasha, Maksimoff, the first dragoman of the Russian Embassy, and Belius, the editor of the *Moniteur Oriental* —a spy for the Russian Government in Constantinople —had known what was to happen. We knew where the bombs were, who the parties were, and what the result would be. The demonstrators were protected and sent over to Europe, while twenty-six thousand Armenians were murdered in the streets of Constantinople. Nazim Pasha made a fortune out of all these organized massacres. This terrorized Sultan Hamid, who was always ready to sacrifice everything for his personal safety. Nazim Pasha or Izzet Pasha would go to him and whisper in his ear of new Armenian conspiracies, and receive huge sums to suppress them. Each conspiracy was a fiction, and the money went into their pockets.

Abdul ordered the massacres, but he was ignorant of the fact that his own men had organized the revolutionary demonstrations.

Kyrat and *Tajiouman*, two Turkish papers published abroad, were distributed openly among the Moslems, to incite their fanaticism against the Armenians and other Christians. In the mean while Armenian publications, which were antagonistic to the Turks, were left to be freely distributed.

For years this state of affairs went on, till the present change. But I have no confidence in Young Turks, and Sultan Abdul Hamid, who has respect for nothing but his person, soon will reestablish the old régime.

Mansfield's Disastrous Hits.—The epoch in Richard Mansfield's career when he was a street singer in London, glad of a penny for a hot potato to warm his fingers and dull his hunger, is familiar to our readers. It appears from a sketch of his life in the September *Scribner's* by Paul Wilstach that when he was struggling to emerge from this run of ill-luck he found his own talents a curse, a paradox that is explained in the following paragraphs:

He did every species of dramatic and musical hack work in drawing-rooms, in clubs, and in special performances in theaters. Sometimes he got into an obscure provincial company, but he said that his very cleverness was a kind of curse, since the harder he worked and the better the audience liked him, the quicker he was discharged. The established favorites

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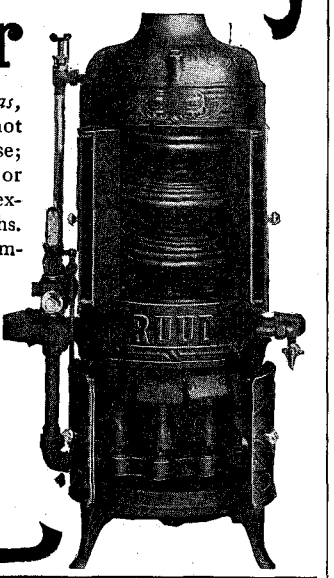

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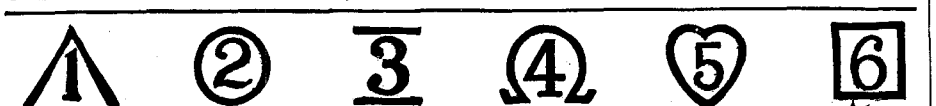

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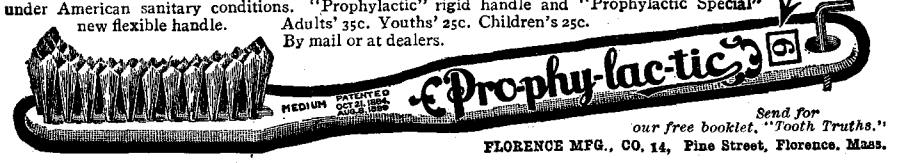

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of these little companies always struck when a newcomer made a hit.

His humor did not forsake him; but it became somewhat cynical. The equal helplessness of success or failure begot a kind of audacity which broke out in the most unexpected caprices.

In one instance when he foresaw immediate dismissal he executed a sweet revenge on a jealous comedian who, with Mansfield and one other, sang a trio. As each came forward for his verse the other two sat back on either side of the stage, then rose, joined in the chorus, danced a few steps, and fell back again into the chairs. While the comedian was working hard down front, Mansfield ostentatiously took a large pin from the lapel of his coat, with great pains bent it as every school-boy knows how, and, getting his cue suddenly to join in the chorus quickly put the bent pin in his own chair. At the conclusion of the dance he swung round before the chair and assumed to sit down with violence. As he was just about to touch the chair he reached for the pin, and the audience, which had all this time paid no attention to the comedian, now roared with laughter.

On another occasion in a little sketch called "A Special-Delivery Letter," he was entrusted with the part of the Squire who was to receive the letter—or rather, who was to call for it and not get it because the villain had stolen it. His only line was "I *am* surprized," and then he was to go off the stage. The manager explained that they could not pay much for one line, yet they couldn't get a super who could look like a country gentleman. Mansfield's pride was touched. He had to prove he was better than a super and took the part with the proviso that he be allowed to work it up in his own manner, tho he warned the manager that he would not be able to give satisfaction.

Once he got on the stage he bade fair never to leave it. When he was assured that there was no letter he improvised a comic scene of anger, resentment, and bluster which sent the audience into paroxysms of laughter. He delivered a tirade on every one in sight. His brother, who was a Member of Parliament, would look into the Special-Delivery Department, his wife's cousin was a peer, and the House of Lords would pass a measure abolishing the whole post-office system! Every other sentence was punctuated with "I *am* surprized!" The stage-manager shouted to him to come off and threw himself into a sweat threatening violence, but Mansfield finished his part as he had written it. That night he was discharged.

But nothing else he ever did equaled Mansfield's recital of his experience the night he condescended to the plebeian rôle of a waiter and wore an apron. His whole "business" was to draw a cork, but he took pains to drive that cork home before coming on the stage. When his cue came to draw the cork he tugged and tugged in vain. His face grew scarlet and perspiration dropped from his forehead. Then he handed the bottle to another waiter, who struggled with all his strength without budging the cork. Mansfield turned a deaf ear to the voices in the wings shouting for him to leave the stage. He took the bottle back again and with renewed effort finally dislodged the cork. The insignificant pop it gave after those Titanic efforts again brought down the house. His hit meant his dismissal, as usual.

Those interested in psychic mysteries will find something to their taste in Mansfield's own story of an engagement he secured while in this distrest state of mind and spirit that proved the turning-point of his career:

"This was the condition of affairs when a strange happening befell me. Retiring for the night in a perfectly hopeless frame of mind, I fell into a troubled sleep and dreamed dreams. Finally toward morning this fantasy came to me. I seemed in my disturbed sleep to hear a cab drive up to the door as if in a great hurry. There was a knock, and in my dream I opened the door and found D'Oyly Carte's yellow-haired secretary standing outside. He exclaimed:

"'Can you pack up and catch the train in ten minutes to rejoin the company?'

"'I can,' was the dream-land reply. There seemed to be a rushing about while I swept a few things into my bag, then the cab door was slammed and we were off to the station.

"This was all a dream, but here is the inexplicable

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denouement. The dream was so vivid and startling that I immediately awoke with a strange, uncanny sensation, and sprang to my feet. It was six o'clock and only bare and gloomy surroundings met my eye. On a chair rested my traveling-bag, and through some impulse that I could not explain at the time, and can not account for now, I picked it up and hurriedly swept into it a few articles that had escaped the pawn-shop. It did not take long to complete my toilet, and then I sat down to think.

"Presently, when I had reached the extreme point of dejection, a cab rattled up, there was a knock, and there stood D'Oyly Carte's secretary, just as I saw him in my dreams. He seemed to be in a great flurry, and cried out:

"'Can you pack up and reach the station in ten minutes to rejoin the company?'

"'I can,' said I calmly, pointing to my bag, 'for I was expecting you.'

"The man was a little startled by this seemingly strange remark, but bundled me into the cab without further ado, and we hurried away to the station exactly in accord with my dream. That was the beginning of a long engagement, and, altho I have known hard times since, it was the turning-point of my career.

"How do I account for the dream and its realization?" exclaimed Mansfield in answer to a rather incredulous question. "I have already said that I have no theory whatever in regard to the matter. I do not account for it. It is enough for me to know that I dreamed certain things which were presently realized in the exact order of the dream. Having no superstitions, it is impossible to philosophize over the occurrence. All I know is that everything happened in the exact order that I have stated it."

Sven Hedin's Latest Discoveries.—Within the last few years more has been revealed to the outer world about the mysterious land north of the Himalayas than in all the centuries before, and much of it has been due to the intrepidity of Sven Hedin. He has just returned from another exploring tour, in which he nearly lost his life, and his discoveries are thus summed up briefly by the New York *Sun:*

The work of Sven Hedin in these three years, 1906–08, will rank among the great achievements of exploration. The results obtained are enormous in spite of the active opposition of the Indian and Tibetan officials, who did their best to prevent the explorer from getting into the country at all.

The work, spread over three years, is embraced in three journeys, each distinct from the others. In 1906 Hedin entered the northwestern part of Tibet at Aksai Chin (White Desert), crossed the vast unexplored region of Western Tibet from northwest to southeast, traveled 840 miles without touching the routes of any earlier explorers excepting where he crossed the tracks of Bower and Littledale, and discovered mountain ranges, new lakes and rivers, and gold-fields.

The second journey, which filled most of 1907, was west from Shigatse, through the southern part of the unknown area, about 1,000 miles to the southwestern corner of Tibet. On this eventful expedition Hedin discovered the sources of the Brahmaputra, Indus, and Sutlej rivers, and found that the Nin Chen Tangla Mountains, well known south of Lake Tengri, are simply part of a chain extending, he believes, clear across Tibet east and west and at least 2,000 miles long.

The third journey, just completed, carried Sven Hedin again from north to south across unknown expanses he had not seen on his route of 1906. He found everywhere repeated the mountains and valleys interspersed with fresh- and salt-water lakes that he had discovered two years before. He has proved that the great white expanse on the maps is practically filled with these features, for no part of it has been found to be an extensive and comparatively level plain.

In this last journey Hedin crossed the Nin Chen Tangla three times—he had crossed it five times on his first and second journeys—and he now reports complete proof that the mighty range is continuous to the western border of Tibet. Altho the absolute height of all these Tibetan mountains is very

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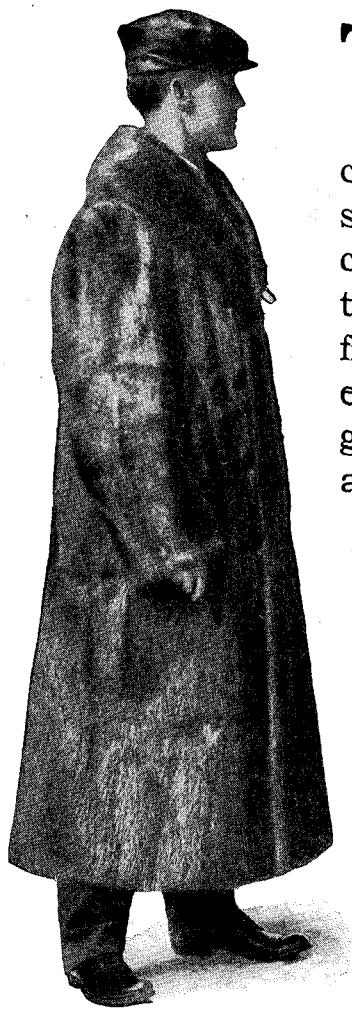

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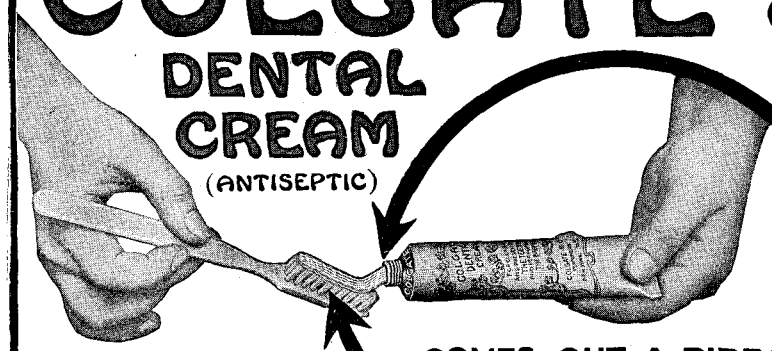

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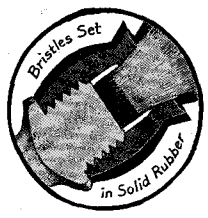

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great, they are not remarkably impressive as seen rising from plateau surfaces that are 16,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea.

Sven Hedin reports that he has saved his scientific material. No other pioneer explorer has ever produced better surveys for map purposes, and it is certain that his map sheets will fill with accurate details a large part of the regions both in Northern and Southern Tibet that were marked "unexplored" on the Royal Geographical Society map of Tibet prepared three years ago.

When the Kaiser Arrested His Mother.—The Empress Frederick, mother of William II., was, as is well known, Princess Victoria of England, daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of Edward VII. Her English blood made her unpopular with those Germans who hated England, and among them, strangely enough, was her own son. This we read in an article in *The American Magazine* by Octave Mirabeau, who has the story indirectly from Bismarck himself, by way of a German baron who knows the Kaiser well, but is growing rather tired of his peculiarities. The story runs as follows:

Bismarck never cared for the Emperor Frederick, who he thought wished to change the order of things; and as for the Empress, he abominated her because of her English ideas, and referred to her as "the Stranger." He devoted himself to filling William with the appetite for power; taught him to criticize every written and spoken word of his father, and to believe that the influence of his English mother was antinational and therefore dangerous. But Bismarck, shrewd as he was, could not foresee how far the young man's love of power would lead him.

The relations between the Empress Frederick and her son became, at last, so bitter that William placed spies about her—even in the bedroom of his invalided father.

Through one of these spies William learned of the existence of a journal which his father had kept for some years. Frederick had a taste for writing, and the fact that there was coldness between him and his son led William to fear that this secret journal might contain some criticism of his conduct. The fear of it haunted him, and he bent all his thoughts to obtaining possession of it.

The Empress, however, was clever enough to conceal the diary before her husband's death. Eluding the surveillance of her son, she sent the papers to her mother, Queen Victoria, or to her brother, then Prince of Wales—I don't remember which.

Hardly had his father drawn his last breath when William, over the dead body, performed his first official act.

It was to demand of his widowed mother the journal, which he termed a "memorial."

The Empress feigned ignorance. William insisted. He spoke as master, giving his mother the order to obey. She persisted in declaring that she knew nothing of the papers. Her son menaced her brutally with his wrath. To his dry eyes her tears were only stratagem. The more she resisted the more determined he became. It seemed to him that the importance of the papers might be measured by the stubbornness of her opposition, besides which he was enraged that, in the first hour of the reign he had so feverishly awaited, some one dared thwart him.

Was not his mother merely a princess of the house of which he was the head? Was she not merely lady-colonel of one of his regiments? Was she not his subject? Anger drove him stark mad.

"Well," he commanded, purple with wrath, "you will remain under close arrest until you have obeyed me!"

Bismarck, arriving at Potsdam two hours after this, found the palace surrounded by squadrons of armed cavalry.

The Emperor, whom he found still exalted, told the old Chancellor how he had met the disobedience of his mother.

"And she need not expect pity or consideration until she has obeyed me," he declared. "You understand that, Mr. Chancellor? Until she has obeyed me!"

The pupil had gone much too far. Bismarck saw at once that the buffoonery continued might mar the

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whole of William's reign. Later in life, he said, he used to wonder how he kept from laughing in his sovereign's face.

What he did was to receive William's news with deferential silence, and later, when the Emperor was calmer, show him that his course was sure to meet with general disapproval. There was a way, he thought, of proceeding much more rigorously and at the same time efficaciously. Why not, rather, cut down the income of the Empress? Suspend her appanages?

"I know her Majesty," said the good Bismarck. "She has pride. Forced arrest she can brave out, accepting it as a sort of martyrdom; but the money, Sire, the money!—who can resist money?"

Further he laid tactful stress upon the probable representations of England. "Is it really the moment, Sire?"

The Kaiser, becoming appeased, listened to Bismarck's counsel. The arrest of the Empress was removed. The officers led their cavalry back to quarters, and William turned his attention to the details of his father's obsequies, which he wished to be *most fastidious*!

The struggle between the Dowager Empress and her son lasted for several months; six at least. Finally the Emperor obtained the manuscript and the Empress her money.

A Confederate Now at the Head of Our Army.—A writer in the October *Appleton's* relates the following interesting incident of the present Secretary of War:

A group of gentlemen, soldiers of the present and the past, were gathered upon a historic Southern battle-field, Missionary Ridge. They stopt to read the inscription upon a tablet, simple and unpretentious, which marked the position of a Confederate battery. This tablet bore the name of "Luke E. Wright, Second Lieutenant."

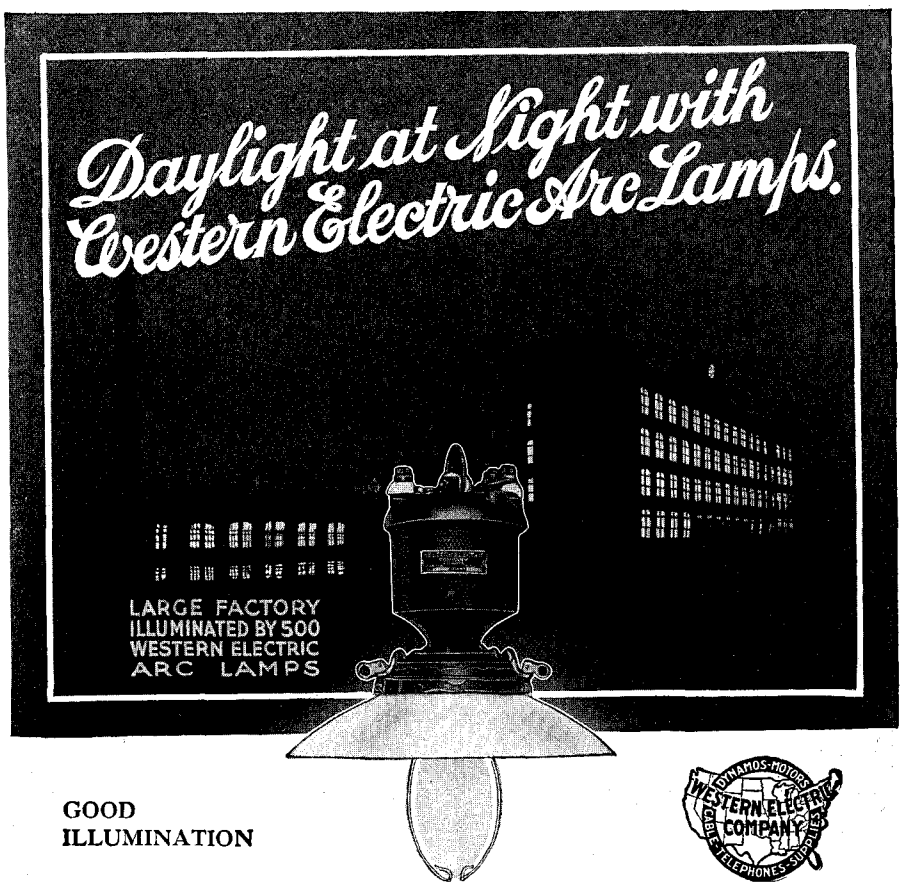
Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War of the United States of America, surrounded by his officers and friends, paused a moment to read again this chapter from his youth. A distinguished general of the Regular Army laid his hand affectionately upon the shoulder of General Wright and remarked: "General, how queerly things turn out! Who could have foreseen that the boy in gray who served his guns upon this spot would one day be my chief, at the head of the Army of the United States?"

Things do turn out queerly, and perhaps the story may be bigger than the soldier thought, of deeper import to the nation.

When a Republican President disregards partizan politics and selects a lifelong Democrat, he must have excellent reasons, and the appointment becomes significant. But even more significant is the fact that his choice of General Wright met with prompt and universal approbation.

When Gladstone Patted Hall Caine on the Head.—Readers of Hall Caine's novels who are also familiar with Gladstone's literary tastes may be surprized to learn that the great statesman once patted the novelist on the head. It happened, however, before the Manxman became a story-writer. He was a small boy of fifteen, a surveyor, and the head-patting led to an offer that would have interfered with his literary career, a result which the Grand Old Man might not have regretted. But it was not to be. Mr. Caine writes in *Appleton's Magazine* for October:

I saw Gladstone again a little later, when he was spending a few days on his property at Seaforth which my master had been required to survey. The surveyor-in-chief had not appeared one morning, and I, the smallest of boys of fifteen, acting as his deputy, was ordering about two or three big hulking indolent chainmen, when the statesman, now Prime Minister, and paler and graver than ever, came out of the vicarage to look on. I could see that he was more amused than I was, and then he came up to me and asked to see my maps and the figures in my survey-book, and I remember that I gave him a large explanation of the peculiarities of his estate with its hedges that ought to be straightened and its byroads that were bad. He listened quite attentively for a considerable time, and then, not having made



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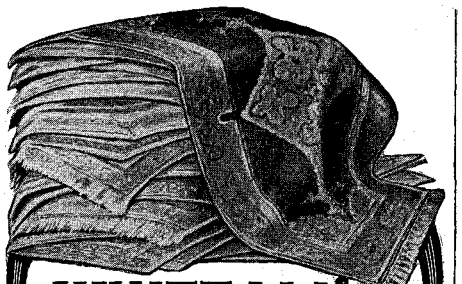

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U. S. Treasury Department

has control of the furnishings in many public buildings throughout the country,—and yearly contract for carpets for such buildings. Whittall's have just been awarded the contract for supplying Wilton carpets for the coming year. This is the fifteenth year they have been awarded the Treasury contract.

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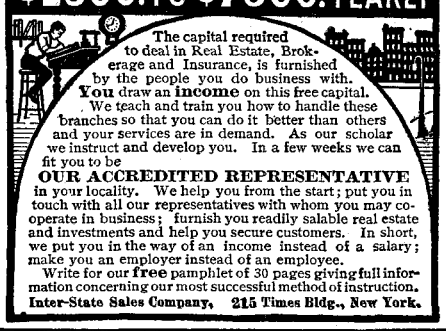

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

any other remark, he patted me on the top of my head—it was easy to do so—and said I would do something some day.

I did not expect him to remember me, but I think he must have done so, for quite two years afterward, without any intervening incident or other point of touch, I had a letter from the office in Union Court saying that his brother wished to make me the steward of the Gladstone estates in Lancashire. I was sorely tempted to accept the offer, for Gladstone was still my demigod, and I suppose if I had done so the whole current of my life might have been different; but my friends advised me to decline, having by this time conceived an idea that I had the makings of an architect, and that business, the inevitable adjunct of politics, would break my career.

Their expectations were, however, in no way of being fulfilled, for, already, books had called off the devotion that ought to have been given to the drawing-board and T-square, and I was consuming every kind of literature that came my way. The Free Library at Liverpool was my great hunting-ground in those days, and surely no young reader ever ran so wild in a wilderness of books. I read everything without guidance of any kind—poetry, history, drama, romance, metaphysics, theology—galloping through all at equal pace, a fresh book about every other day, until I had more miscellaneous literature on the top of my head than any boy I have ever known or ever wish to know.

SHEAR WIT

A Competent Teacher.—A well-known judge of the Court of Sessions was administering the oath to a boy of tender years, and he asked him, "Have you ever taken the oath? Do you know how to swear, my boy?" The simple reply was, "Yes, my lord; I'm your caddie."—*M. A. P.*

Prehistoric.—The rebellious angels had just been cast out of heaven.

In the swift downward flight Lucifer overtook Beelzebub.

"What's troubling you, Bub?" he called.

"An old problem," answered the future foul fiend, between somersaults—"Where are we going this fall?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

His Sentiments.—OLIVER—"What did your father say when you told him I had asked you to marry me?"

NATICA—"Shall I leave out the swear words?"

OLIVER—"Of course."

NATICA—"Then I've nothing to tell you."—*Dayton Herald.*

Knew Her.—NEIGHBOR—"Bertie, your mother is calling you."

BERTIE—"Yes'm. I know it, but I fancy she doesn't want me very badly."

NEIGHBOR—"But she has called you seven times already."

BERTIE—"Yes, I know, but she hasn't called 'Albert' yet."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Business Forecast.—A doctor who passed as a bit of a wag stopt outside the yard of a stonemason one morning for a chat. "Good morning. How's business?" said the doctor. "I suppose when you hear that some one is ill you get ready for eventualities, tho, of course, you never go beyond the words 'In memory of.'"

"Well, that all depends," replied the old chap. "You see, if you be a-doctoring of the patient I goes straight on."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Not That Way.—"Ah, I see you are married," exclaimed the merchant.

"No, sir," replied the applicant for a position. "I got this scar in a railroad accident."—*The Bohemian.*

Some Other Cause.—BARBER—"Hair getting thin, sir. Ever tried our hair preparation, sir?"

CUSTOMER—"No, I can't blame it on that."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

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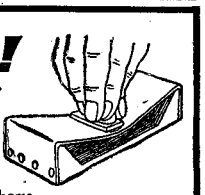

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The Real Demand.—"We will give you some orators who will fire your imaginations," said the campaign worker.

"I dunno's I want anybody's imagination fired," answered Farmer Corntossel. "What we want is to get some of the fellers that's holdin' office fired, so's to give our friends a chance."—*Washington Star.*

Libelous.—"I wouldn't allow any one to speak as disrespectfully of my father as that fellow just spoke of yours."

"Did he insult my poor old dad? Let me get at him. I'd have him know my progenitor is just as good as any one. What did he say?"

"He said you looked like your father."—*Des Moines Register.*

Would Like to Learn.—SMALL BOY—"Papa, how can a camel go through the eye of a needle?"

PLUTOCRATIC PARENT—"I don't know, my son; that's what is worrying me."—*Des Moines Register.*

A Literary Project.—"So you have a great idea for a novel."

"Yes," answered the publisher.

"Who is going to write it?"

"Oh, I haven't gone into details. What we're at work on now is one of the most striking cover designs ever introduced to the holiday trade."—*Washington Star.*

She Didn't Know.—It was night.

They—he and she—were sitting on the porch, looking at the stars.

"You know, I suppose," he whispered, "what a young man's privilege is when he sees a shooting star?"

"No," she answered. "I haven't the slightest idea. There goes one!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

It Died Hard.—"It is clear, Poston," said Herlock Shomes, "that the farmer who raised the spring chicken was very tender-hearted."

"How in the world do you know that?" asked the astonished Poston.

"It's simple enough. The farmer hesitated so long before striking the fatal blow."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sincere.—"Sir," said the young man, respectfully, "I am a poor man and you are a millionaire. It seems presumptuous in me, no doubt, to aspire to the hand of your daughter. But my love for her is so great that I can not be stopt by such considerations. Love scorns conventions and conveniences. Ah, sir, will you give her to me?"

The old magnate seemed interested. "But which of my four daughters do you want?" he asked, not unkindly.

Eagerly, the suitor made answer: "Oh, I'll leave that to you, sir!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Practical Answer.—Some one asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."—*Argonaut.*

A Leap-Year Hint.—JACK—"The fortune-teller said I would marry a blonde."

BELLE—"Did she say how soon?"

JACK—"In six months."

BELLE (coyly)—"I can easily be a blonde by that time, Jack."—*Boston Transcript.*

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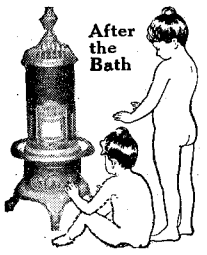

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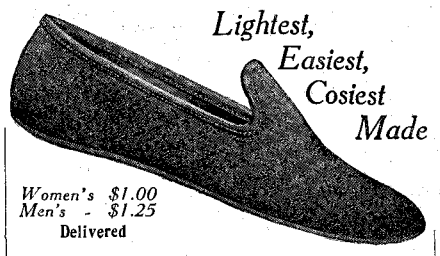

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Wonderful Power.—HOWARD—"Did you ever know any one who was cured by suggestion?"

COWARD—"Yes. I cured the duke's infatuation for my daughter by suggesting that he lend me five dollars."—*Judge.*

Plenty of Time.—The minister of a certain parish in Scotland was walking one misty night through a street in the village when he fell into a deep hole. There was no ladder by which he could make his escape, and he began to shout for help. A laborer passing heard his cries, and, looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked, "Weel, weel, ye needna kick up sic a noise. You'll no be needed afore Sawbath, an' this is only Wednesday nicht."—*Pittston Gazette.*

Latest Kind.—"So your son Josh is going to law school?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel; "but he don't pay no 'tention whatever to his books. I guess maybe he's goin' to be one o' these here unwritten lawyers."—*Washington Star.*

They Were Flying.—"So your candidate went through with flying colors."

"Hm! Well, yes; his waving the 'long green' did have something to do with it, I admit."—*Boston Transcript.*

It Didn't Work.—"There's some good things in town this week," said the engaged girl who was hinting for an invitation to the theater.

"Well," responded Mr. Grouch, "I ain't one of 'em."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Horrible Suspicion.—"Dat Darwinian theory," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn't worry me none if I could be good an' sure dat some of us weren't doublin' on de trail."—*Washington Star.*

Remember This Method.—"You are pushing me too hard," said Wu Ting-Fang to a reporter in San Francisco who was interviewing him. "You are taking advantage of me. You are like the Peking poor relation:

"One day he met the head of his family in the street.

" 'Come and dine with us to-night,' the mandarin said, graciously.

" 'Thank you,' said the poor relation. 'But wouldn't to-morrow night do just as well?'

" 'Yes, certainly. But where are you dining to-night?' asked the mandarin, curiously.

" 'At your house. You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me to-night's invitation.' "—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Over His Head.—"So," remarked the boyhood friend, "you are in the swim."

"Mother and the girls think I am," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but my personal feelings are those of a man who has fallen overboard and ought to be hollering for help."—*Washington Star.*

He Knew.—TOMMY (aged ten)—"Dad, what is the bone of contention?"

MR. HENPECK—"The jawbone."—*Good Housekeeping.*

Putting in a Provision.—"Is it true, doctor," asked the summer girl, "that eating cucumbers will remove freckles?"

"Of course," replied Dr. Kidder, "under certain circumstances."

"Really! What circumstances?"

"Well, provided the freckles are on the cucumbers."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sarcasm of Fate.—"What's the matter over there?"

"The sword-swallower is being choked by a fish-bone."—*Sourire.*

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FISHERMAN—"Is it effective?"

DEALER—"Effective? Why, I sold a man some of it last week, and he got turned out of the church for telling the truth about the fish he caught."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Ideal.—FIRST BRIDESMAID—"They are well matched, don't you think?"

SECOND BRIDESMAID—"Rather—she's a grass widow and he's a vegetarian."—*London Opinion.*

Revised.—In these days genius is the capacity for taking gains.—*Life.*

Striking Manners.—"You say you acted like a perfect lady throughout?"

"Sure, yer Honor, when he tips his hat to me an' me not knowin' him, I ups with a rock an' caves in his face."—*Houston Post.*

The Perverse Sex.—Walter Pater, an old man at fifty, bald as a coot and grotesquely plain, regarded every woman much as did Dean Swift, who wrote: "A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with few words spoken intelligently by a parrot." "You don't approve of marriage?" a friend once observed to Pater. "No," he replied, "nor would anybody else if he gave the matter proper consideration. Men and women are always pulling different ways. Women won't pull our way. They are so perverse."—*Cleveland Leader.*

From the Heart.—"I heard him behind the door pleading for just one. They must be engaged."

"Naw, they're married. It was a dollar he was pleading for."—*Washington Herald.*

Not Dangerous.—PAT—"I hear yer woife is sick, Moike?"

MIKE—"She is thot."

PAT—"Is it dangerous she is?"

MIKE—"Divil a bit. She's too weak to be dangerous any more!"—*Sun.*

The French for It.—A French lady living in America engaged a carpenter to do some work for her at a stipulated price. She was surprized later to find that he charged more than the price agreed upon. When she attempted to remonstrate with him, however, her English failed her and she said, "You are dearer to me now than when we were first engaged."—*Success.*

Eloquent.—MRS. KNICKER—"What do you do when a man steps on your dress?"

MRS. BOCKER—"I look as Jack does when I ask him to pay for it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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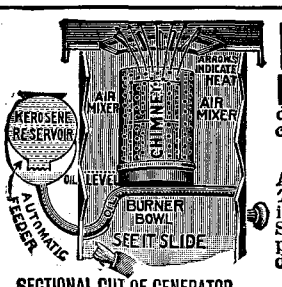

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Automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. *To operate*—Turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. **That's all.** It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control.

D. CARN, IND., writes: "It costs me only 4½ cents a day for fuel." **L. NORRIS, VT.,** writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal." **E. ARNOLD, NEB.,** writes: "Saved $4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me $5.50 per month, and the Harrison only $1.25 per month." **M. KING, VA.,** writes: "Using one Burner and Radiator, I kept a 16x18 foot room at 70 degrees, when out doors 13 to 20 degrees were registered." **REV. WM. TEARN, ME.,** writes: "This morning 16 below zero, and my library far below freezing point. Soon after lighting the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove temperature rose to summer heat." **WM. BAERING, IND.,** writes: "We warmed a room 13x14 feet, when it was about 10 below zero with one Radiator." Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out.

HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY.

Not like those sold in stores. Ideal for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with Radiating Attachment; also cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, etc. No more carrying coal, kindling, ashes, soot and dirt. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills. **ALL SIZES. PRICES LOW—$3.25 and up. Sent to any address. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write today for our 30 day trial offer—full description—thousands of testimonials. 1908 Proposition. Catalogue FREE**

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SALESMEN—MANAGERS—MEN OR WOMEN at home or traveling, all or part time—showing—taking orders—appointing agents. **MESSRS. HEAD & FRAZER, TEX.,** writes: "Enclose order for $81.00. RUSH Sell like hot cakes. Sold 50 stoves in our own town." **B. L. HUESTED, MICH.,** writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves." This patent new. **Nothing like it.** Demand enormous. Agents reaping great harvest. Where operated people stop on street, leave their homes, place of business, miss trains to watch this generator—excites curiosity—watch it as though a thing of life. Show a dozen—sell ten. **Write today for special agents new plan. Send no money.** World unsupplied. Get in early for territory. Write today.

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BREATHE-RITE will make a marked improvement in the figure and health of any woman who does not stand erect naturally and without effort.

BOYS
In spite of constant reminders, the average youngster forgets to "stand up straight." BREATHE-RITE is a gentle but firm teacher of correct pose and breathing.

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Add BREATHE-RITE to your daughter's wardrobe and note the benefit to her health and appearance that results from wearing it.

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The only difference between the man at the right and the man at the left is the difference made by BREATHE-RITE.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and One Dollar and "BREATHE-RITE" will be forwarded at once prepaid. One size fits anybody. **Price $1.00.**

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Fowler's Florimel Lotion

feeds the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn, quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

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Moving-day.—WEARY WILKINS—"Yes, mum, I had a fine, comfortable home, but I lost it."

MRS. GOODSOLE—"Poor man! How did it happen?"

WEARY WILKINS—"An engine backed up and pulled it away."—*Chicago News.*

On the Home-plate.—"The buckwheat cakes at my boarding-house always remind me of a baseball game."

"How so?"

"The batter doesn't always make a hit."—*Puck.*

Worse Yet.—JACKSON—"No, I never take the newspaper home. I've got a family of grown-up daughters, you know."

FRIEND—"Papers are too full of crime, eh?"

JACKSON—"No; too full of bargain sales."—*Des Moines Register.*

Efficacious.—"You say you are marrying young Van Rox to reform him? That's noble of you, but I didn't know he had any vices."

"Oh, yes. People say he is getting stingy with his money."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Odds in Her Favor.—THE ANGRY MOTHER—"You've got an awful nerve to ask me to give you back your ball when you nearly killed one of my children with it."

THE BOY—"Well, ma'am, you've got ten children and we've got only one ball."—*Exchange.*

Flooded.—"How did that No. 7 furnace happen to go out? No excuses, now!" bellowed the Hades head stoker.

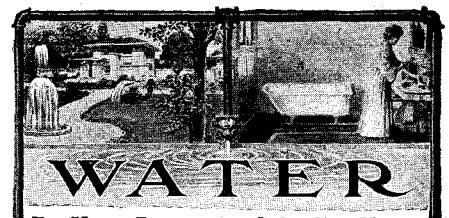
"We threw in a high financier," the imp explained, "and neglected to take out of his pocket a bunch of stock that he had."—*Puck.*

Who to Follow.—THE PUPIL—"I want to model myself after one of the great operatic artists. Which shall I follow?"

THE TEACHER—"Oh—Nilsson or Patti."

THE PUPIL—"But they've both retired."

THE TEACHER—"I know it. Imitate 'em."—*Cleveland Leader.*



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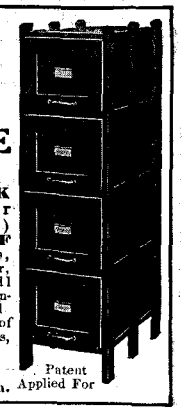

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Readers listen sharp, don't miss! Investigate—best thing ever happened. Hundred years coming—here at last. Full grown. So startling you may not believe at first. Astonishing, yet absolutely true.

INGENIOUS OHIOAN INVENTS A NEW DEVICE THAT CLEANS FAMILY WASHING IN 30 TO 50 MINUTES, WHILE YOU REST. *No rubbing, no chemicals, no motor.*

SEE HOW SIMPLE, EASY, DIFFERENT. Thousands of users praise it. Circulars sent free, give full details.

NO SUCH DEVICE SOLD IN STORES—DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING YOU HAVE SEEN. Nothing else like it—great seller—enormous demand. Customers delighted. R. O. Cowan, N. Y., places 13 in 6 hours, (profit $39.00). Mrs. J. Brown, Pa., sold 10 in 3 days, (profit $30.00). You can do the same.

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Operated on stove—water inside, then soap, then clothes—**move** knob occasionally. Dirt lets go as hot water, suds, scalding steam and vapor begin movements. ***8 to 10 minutes***—clothes clean—rinse, dry, that's all! Next batch same operation—same water—**30 to 50 minutes family washing clean.** You just wait between batches—child can do it. Laundries clean clothes without rubbing,—the "Easy Way" does the same at your home. Does the combined work of wash boiler, wash board and washing machine. When through, set away on shelf—that's all—no more attention. No wood, all metal, sanitary, should last lifetime, light, easy handled. **Woman's God-send.** Cleans laces, white goods, bed clothes, woolens, colored clothes, etc., without injury—***no rubbing, no chemicals.*** Saves drudgery, clothes, labor, fuel, health and looks. No experiment—going on daily—you can do it. Customers everywhere delighted and praise it. **LAURETTA MITCHELL, O.,** writes:—"Done big washing with 'Easy Way' in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." **J. W. MEYERS, Ga.,** orders 12 more, says:—"'Easy Way' **greatest invention for womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day.**" **F. E. POST, Pa.**—"**Done 2 weeks' washing in 45 minutes. Clothes cleaned without rubbing.**" **J. H. BARRETT, of Ark.,** after ordering 38, says:—"Grandest invention I ever heard of."

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His Future.—FATHER—"What, in your opinion, is my son's natural bent?"

TEACHER—"Across a knee."—*Des Moines Register.*

Clear the Track.—DE LAYE—"They tell me your father's a hard man to trade with; he is always looking for something to boot."

MISS WEERIEGH—"Then you'd better say good-night. I'm expecting him every minute."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Couldn't Tell a Lie.—FARMER—"See here, boy, what yer doin' up that tree?"

BOY—"One of your pears fell off the tree an' I'm trying to put it back."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The New Style.—"How's the campaign getting in your section?"

"Very exciting," answered the sarcastic citizen. "Next week we're to have a joint debate between a phonograph and a graphophone."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

It Didn't Work.—"I would like," said the gentlemanly agent, "to call your attention to a little work which I have here."

"Well, let me call your attention to a whole lot of work which I have here," replied the man at the desk."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Money Talks.—FIRST HUSBAND—"What do you hear from your wife on her summer vacation?"

SECOND HUSBAND—"The local bank reports that she is well and happy."—*Life.*

Flattery.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, it always seems to me that the crankiest mistress gets the best cooks."

COOK—"Ah, go on wid yer blarney."—*Des Moines Register.*

An Insatiate Foe.—TEACHER—"Now, children, what is the greatest enemy of poultry?"

Silence.

TEACHER—"Who eats the most poultry?"

PUPILS—"The minister!"—*Jugend* (Munich).

Outrageous.—"Why are you so vexed, Irma?"

"I am so exasperated! I attended the meeting of the Social Equality League, and my parlor-maid presided and had the audacity to call me to order three times!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder.—CANDID FRIEND—"You must excuse me, Donald, but I must say your wife is no beauty."

DRUMMER—"Oh, that's of no consequence. You see, I am so seldom at home."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

What Did He Mean?—CONDUCTOR—"I had a narrow escape last night. I fell off the rear platform, but luckily wasn't injured."

MOTORMAN—"Well, they say Providence takes care of intoxicated men and fools."

CONDUCTOR—"But I never drink."

MOTORMAN—"That's all right, old pal. I know you don't."—*Chicago News.*

Guess Who.—COLLECTOR—"This bill has been running twenty-five years."

SCRAGGS—"What bill?"

COLLECTOR—"The one in my hand, of course."

SCRAGGS—"Thanks. I thought maybe you meant the one on your coat. I see that you are wearing a campaign button."—*Puck.*

The Reason.—MOTHER—"I hear you were at the foot of the class last week, Tommy."

TOMMY—"Twasn't my fault. Johnny Smith was sick at home."—*The Circle.*

Defined.—"What is a 'bachelor's button'?"

"One that ain't there."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Chill Fall Nights

Before the fires are lighted, when the evenings are chilly and damp, the room in which you sit should be warm and dry for your health's sake as well as comfort.

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless device)

is just the thing for this time of year. Touch a match to the wick—turn it up as far as it will go. You can't turn it too high, the Smokeless Device prevents. Heats a large room in a few minutes and can be carried easily from one room to another. Handsomely finished in nickel or japan. Burns 9 hours with one filling. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo** Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household purposes. Gives a clear, steady light. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Handsome—simple—satisfactory. Every lamp guaranteed.

If you cannot get heater and lamp at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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Electricity Now Does All the Washing and Wringing

We now attach an electric motor to the famous 1900 Washer. It operates the wringer, too. Connect it with a light fixture, as you connect a table lamp. Turn on the current as you turn on the light.

The Washer then operates just like our hand washer, only you don't need to touch it.

When the washing is done, move a small lever, and the motor connects with the wringer. The one motor, operating both the washer and wringer, does every whit of the work. Please think what that means. The hardest drudgery there is about housework done by two cents' worth of electricity.

Servants happy; laundry bills saved; clothes lasting twice as long. For the "1900" does washing better than any other method known.

Now electricity makes the washer go. Doesn't that sound like a new era for women?

Send No Money—We Pay Freight

This outfit does just as we claim. Does all of the washing, all of the wringing. Does the work better than you can do it by hand. Does it with less wear on clothes.

The facts, we know, seem too good to be true. So we propose this:

If you are responsible, we will send you the Washer, Wringer and Motor, all on 30 days' trial. We will prepay the freight.

You don't invest a penny—don't commit yourself at all. Do four washings with it. Try it on dainty things, heavy things, everything. Then, if you think you can get along without it, we will take it back.

Your 30 days' use will be free.

You have no obligation whatever. Treat us just like a dealer who shows you a washer. If you don't want it when the month is up, simply say so.

But don't go on washing in the old way without knowing what this method means to you. Women have no right to do such hard work when electricity can do it for them.

Send first for our Washer Book, to know all about it. Then, if you'll try it, just tell us to send it on.

Please cut out this coupon—now—before you forget it.

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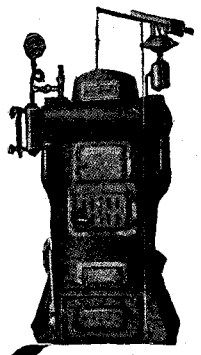

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No Lack of Practise.—A widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before herself, wrote across the bottom of the wedding-invitations: "Be sure and come; this is no amateur performance."—*New Haven Palladium.*

He Didn't Understand.—"Rather slow at this resort."

"Well, it's a remote spot. What led you to expect much gayety?"

"The booklet spoke of the mountain fastness."—*Washington Herald.*

Sure of Her Power.—DUMLEY—"I'm sure if you accepted me I'd make you a good husband."

MISS BRIGHTLY—"That's out of the question, but I'm sure I'd make you a good husband if I accepted you."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Oh, Mr. Bok!—Two capricious young ladies planned to have some fun when a certain young man called to spend the evening. They thought it would be great sport to imitate everything he did. When the young man entered the parlor he blew his nose, which each of the girls promptly imitated. Thinking it a peculiar incident the young man proceeded to stroke his hair. Both girls followed. Then he straightened his collar. They did the same, and a few dimples and smiles began to appear in spite of them. Now it was the young man's turn. He was positive of his ground and calmly stooped down and turned up his trousers!—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Regular Communicant.—After the sermon on Sunday morning the rector welcomed and shook hands with a young German.

"And are you a regular communicant?" said the rector.

"Yes," said the German, "I take the 7:45 every morning."

Affection's Estimate.—"What is the height of your ambition?"

"Don't know exactly. About five feet three, I should say at a guess."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The Quick and The Dead.—"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

Willie waved his hand frantically.

"Well, Willie?"

"Please, ma'am, the 'quick' are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles; the ones that don't are the 'dead.' "—*Labor Clarion.*

In Mourning.—EDITH—Mama, mayn't I play the piano a little to-day?"

MOTHER—But, my dear, your grandma has only been dead a week and—"

EDITH—"But I'll play very softly, mama."

MOTHER—"Oh! very well; but be careful also to use only the black keys."—*Philadelphia Press.*

News From a Seat of Learning.—SISTER ANN—"Did yer get any marks at school ter-day, Bill?"

BILL—"Yus; but they're where they don't show."—*The Sketch.*

Bed-time all Around.—MOTHER.—"Alice, it is bed-time. All the little chickens have gone to bed."

ALICE.—"Yes, mama, and so has the hen."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Described Long Ago.—JIGGSBY—"How well Shakespeare described this apartment of ours."

SNAGSBY—"How do you mean?"

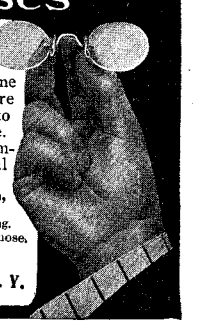
JIGGSBY—"Weary flat, stale and unprofitable."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Missed It.—"Your proposal comes too late."

"Then you have engaged yourself to another?"

"No; but the silly season is over now."—*Washington Herald.*

"Handy" Shur-On Eyeglasses



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Dangerous.—"Sody crackers?"

"Yes'm," said the country storekeeper. "I got 'em. I'll—er—send 'em up to you!"

"Well," replied Mrs. Medders, "I did 'low to take 'em with me."

"Yes'm, but, you see, Bill Bruser he's a-dozin' on top o' the bar'l jest now an' he ain't in the best o' humor to-day."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Good Listener.—"My husband talks in his sleep."

"Can't you do anything to break him of the habit?"

"I wouldn't break him of it for the world!"—*Houston Post.*

Too Clear.—"I hope you came out of that horse trade with a clear conscience."

"Yes," answered Si Simling; "but it kind o' worries me. My conscience is so onusually clear that I can't he'p feelin' I must o' got the wust o' the trade."—*Washington Star.*

Taking No Chances.—"What did Barker do when he discovered that his wife and chauffeur had planned to elope in his car?"

"He oiled it thoroughly and put it in first-class shape."—*Brooklyn Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 18.—The American battle-ship fleet leaves Albany, Australia, for Manila.

September 20.—Cholera is reported epidemic in Manila.

September 21.—Wilbur Wright stays in the air 1 hour 31 minutes and 51 seconds in his aeroplane at Le Mans.

Another native uprising is reported from German Southwest Africa.

Four hundred cotton-mills close in Lancashire, throwing 140,000 hands out of work.

Pablo de Sarasate, the famous Spanish violinist, dies at Biarritz.

September 22.—Thirteen men are killed and many hurt by the explosion of a turret-gun on a French cruiser at Toulon.

Germany sends a conciliatory reply to the Franco-Spanish note on Morocco.

September 23.—Cholera breaks out in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. A decrease in the number of cases in Manila is reported.

A fresh outbreak of bubonic plague is reported in Caracas.

September 24.—Andrew Carnegie gives $1,250,000 to found a hero fund in Scotland.

A typhoon causes much damage in the Philippines.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

September 20.—Governor Smith of Georgia signs a bill that is expected to end convict-leasing in that State.

September 23.—The cruiser *Yankee* goes on the rocks at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

POLITICAL.

September 18.—Senator Foraker explains that his connection with Standard Oil was perfectly proper.

September 20.—Governor Haskell replies to the Hearst charges.

President Roosevelt writes a campaign letter favoring the election of Mr. Taft.

September 21.—President Roosevelt issues a statement denouncing Senator Foraker and Governor Haskell.

September 22.—Mr. Bryan sends a long telegram to the President demanding that he prove his charges against Haskell.

September 23.—The President replies to Mr. Bryan's telegram, and makes more charges against Haskell.

September 24.—Governor Haskell replies to the President and to W. R. Hearst.

Mr. Hearst makes more Standard Oil exposures.

September 25.—Governor Haskell resigns as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, not because he is guilty of the charges against him, but to relieve Mr. Bryan of embarrassment.

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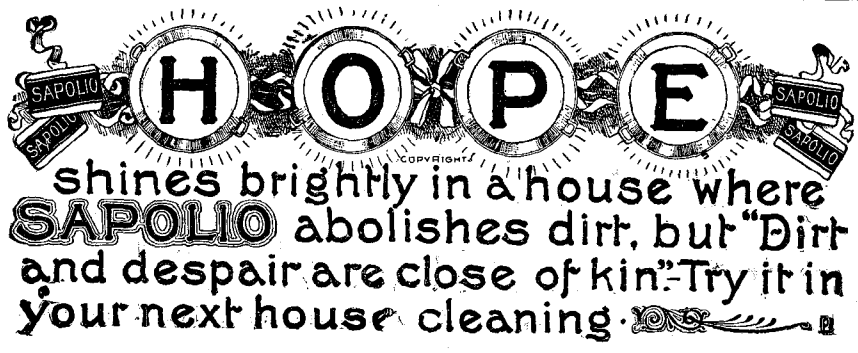

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"J. N. L.," Marthaville, La.—"Is the use of the noun *press*—meaning public print in general—in the plural sense correct? It seems to me that one should not say 'The press *are* divided,' but instead, 'The press *is* divided.'"

The definition of the word "press," as given by the STANDARD DICTIONARY, is as follows: "The newspapers or periodical literature of a country, district, or town taken collectively." *Press*, being a collective noun, is followed by a verb in the singular or in the plural according as the word is regarded collectively or distributively; commonly this is collectively, and a verb in the singular is generally used.

"N. K.," Aurora, Ill.—"What is the value of the sound of *o* in the word 'chord'? Is it long or short?"

In the STANDARD DICTIONARY system of respelling for pronunciation the *o* in *chord* is the long *o* as in *nor*. The short of this sound is *o* as in *not*, and the obscure *o* as in actor, debtor, etc.

"C. M. G.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"George Eliot, whose baptismal name was Mary Anne Evans, usually signed herself Marian Evans. In 1854 "she entered into a connection with George Henry Lewes which she always regarded as a marriage, though without the legal sanction (Lewes's name is pronounced Lu'es—u as in rule). Lewes died in 1878. On May 6, 1880, she married John Cross. She died Dec. 22 of the same year.

"W. A. K.," Buena Vista, Cal.—As in playing cards the plural form designates the suit spoken of, a verb in the plural should be used. Therefore hearts *are* trumps is correct.

"F. H. T.," Brick Church, N. J.—"Is the word *helpmeet* considered good English?"

The word may be found in modern English dictionaries. The STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *helpmeet* as "one who is fit to help; a partner; companion; wife." It derives it from *Genesis* ii. 18: "help meet for him." Dryden used it in his *Marriage à la Mode* (1673), and since then it has been used by many other writers of good English, as Milton, Cardinal Newman, Samuel Smiles, Edward Freeman, etc. If literary usage be the standard by which the word be judged, *helpmeet* may be said to have attained the distinction of being considered good English. It has, however, been condemned as "a compound absurdly formed," since *help* means "one who gives help, a helper," and *meet* means "suitable, as to an occasion, purpose, or the like." Altho the term was used repeatedly in English literature before the time of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, and even in his own time, he did not include it in his dictionary, for which course he may be blamed, as it is the province of a lexicographer to record the words in a language if they have been used to a considerable extent. The word *helpmate*, which is a correctly formed word, probably originated from an attempt to correct *helpmeet*, and led to a curious blunder in one of Webster's dictionaries, where it is recorded as "*helpmate, n.* (a corruption of the '*help meet*' for him of Genesis ii. 18. Fitzedward Hall.) A helper; a companion: specifically a wife. . . . " As the facts stated above show *helpmeet* as one word is the corruption, not "helpmate."

"H. P. F.," Clinton, Mo.—"Is there such a thing as a grammatical error?"

This is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered a violation of grammatical precision.

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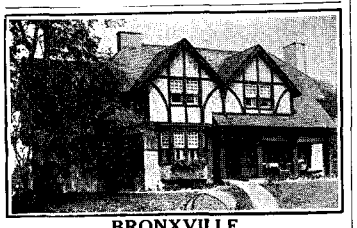

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